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Revised Edition.

SMITH'S FIRST BOOK IN GEOGRAPHY.




THE HEAVENS AND THE EARTH
ARE FULL OF THY WONDROUS
WORKS O LORD

SMITH'S FIRST BOOK IN GEOGRAPHY.

AN

INTRODUCTORY GEOGRAPHY,

DESIGNED FOR CHILDREN.



ILLUSTRATED WITH

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIX ENGRAVINGS,

AND TWENTY MAPS.

TWENTY-FIFTH EDITION,—REVISED.

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April 12
1855

BY ROSWELL C. SMITH, A.M.

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1855.

FROM THE COMMITTEE OF THE WARD SCHOOLS, NEW-YORK.

The Committee on Books of the Ward School Teachers' Association respectfully report—

That they have examined "Smith's First Book in Geography" with much care. *They are satisfied that, of all the works upon this branch of science, this is the best.*

The author's aim seems to have been, to make a simple, comprehensive, and useful treatise for beginners, and they think he has happily succeeded.

The questions are judiciously arranged, and the answers give the general and important divisions of the globe, with the particular localities of all important places, together with a knowledge of the state of Society, habits and customs of the different races of men.

A scholar may obtain a good knowledge of Geography from this work, with much more ease than from many of the larger works now in use.

Were it not for its size and its name, being 'First Book,' no other treatise would be necessary for advanced classes: the maps and plates are handsomely executed, and explain the lessons clearly.

(Signed,) SENECA DURAND,*
" EDWD. M'ILROY,
" JOHN WALSH.

The Committee respectfully offer the following resolution:—

Resolved, That Smith's First Book in Geography be adopted by this Association, and its use recommended in all our schools.

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* Having used this Geography for several months in my school, with great success, I concur in the sentiment of the above report from actual experience: in fact, I am delighted with the book. S. DURAND.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1846, by
ROSWELL C. SMITH,
in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1854, by
ROSWELL C. SMITH,
in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.

SMITH'S

PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY.

LESSON I.

LAND AND WATER.



Q. What is Geography?[1]

A. A description of the earth.

Q. What do land and water form?

A. The surface of the earth.

Q. What part is land?

A. Only about one quarter.

Q. What do the sun, moon, and stars form?

A. The heavens above us.

Q. What do the heavens and earth both form?

A. The universe, or the whole system of created things.

Q. What do the works of creation plainly show?

A. The wisdom and goodness of the Creator.

"These are thy glorious works! Parent of good!
Almighty! thine this *universal* frame."—*Milton.*

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[1] GE-OG'-RA-PHY is from two Greek words: *gē*, "the earth," and *graphō*, "I write."

LESSON II.

SPRINGS.



Q. What is the place called where water first issues from the earth?

A. It is called a Spring.

Q. How are Springs formed?

A. By rain, dew, fog, vapor, &c.

When water falls on high ground, it generally sinks into the earth, and flows out again through crevices or holes; in this manner springs are formed.

Q. What is the chief use of Springs?

A. To supply man and beast with water.

Q. For what are some Springs celebrated?

A. For the improvement of health.

Of this kind are the springs at Saratoga, in the State of New-York, and the White Sulphur[1] Springs in Virginia.



Geyser, Iceland.

Q. Is the water of Springs cold or hot?

A. Usually cold; but of some it is boiling hot.

Q. How high does the boiling water sometimes rise?

A. More than two hundred feet.

From springs in Iceland, called Geysers, columns of boiling water rise suddenly with a loud noise like that of cannon, more than two hundred feet, or higher than the spires[2] of most churches. Food is cooked over them.

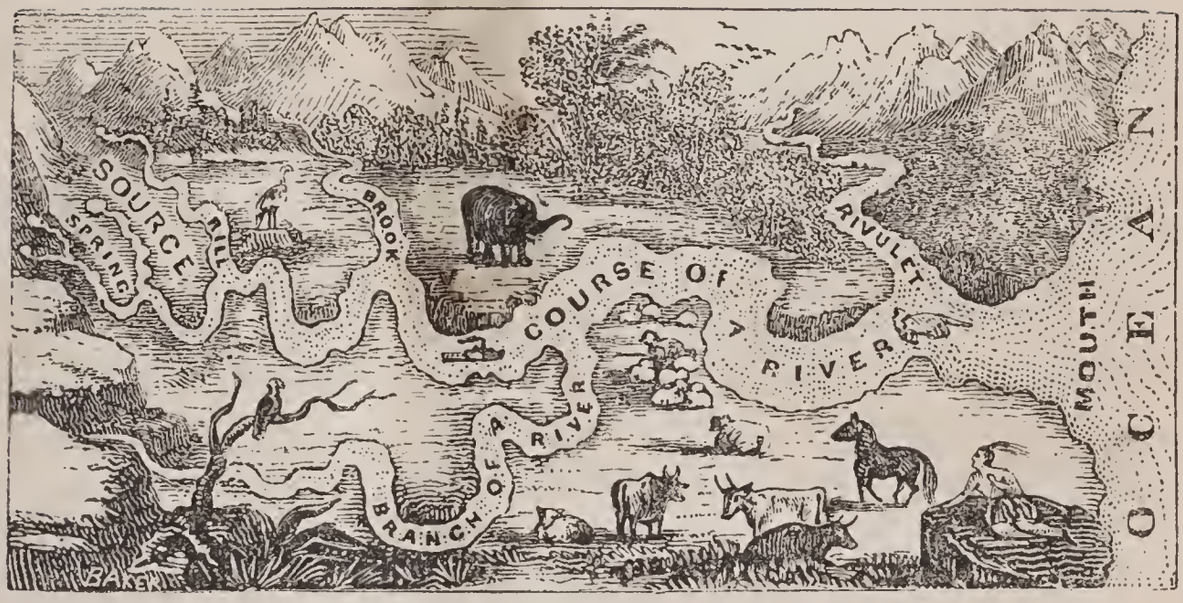
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[1] SUL-PHUR, brimstone.

[2] SPIRES, steeples.

LESSON III.

RILLS, BROOKS, RIVERS.



Q. What small streams of water are formed by springs?

A. Rills, Brooks, Rivulets, and Creeks.

Q. What do brooks and rivulets form?

A. They form larger streams of water, called Rivers.

Q. What are the large branches of a river called?

A. They are also called Rivers: small branches, Creeks.

Q. What is the place called, where a river rises or begins?

A. Its source; as, springs on high land, lakes, ponds, etc.

Q. What is the direction in which a river runs called?

A. The direction in which it runs is called its course.

Q. What is the place called where it flows into another body of water?

A. It is called the outlet or mouth of the river.

"He sendeth the springs into the valleys, which run among the hills. They give drink to every beast of the field."

LESSON IV.

CATARACTS, CASCADES, RAPIDS.



Q. When large streams flow down precipices,[1] what do they form?

A. They form Cataracts or Falls.

The Cataract or Great Falls of Niagara, in New-York, is the grandest and most wonderful in the world.

Q. When small streams flow down precipices, what do they form?

A. They form Cascades.

Q. When the descent is gradual, like that of a hill, what do they form?

A. They form Rapids.

As the Rapids of Niagara and St. Lawrence, two rivers between the United States and Canada.

Q. For what are cascades and cataracts useful?

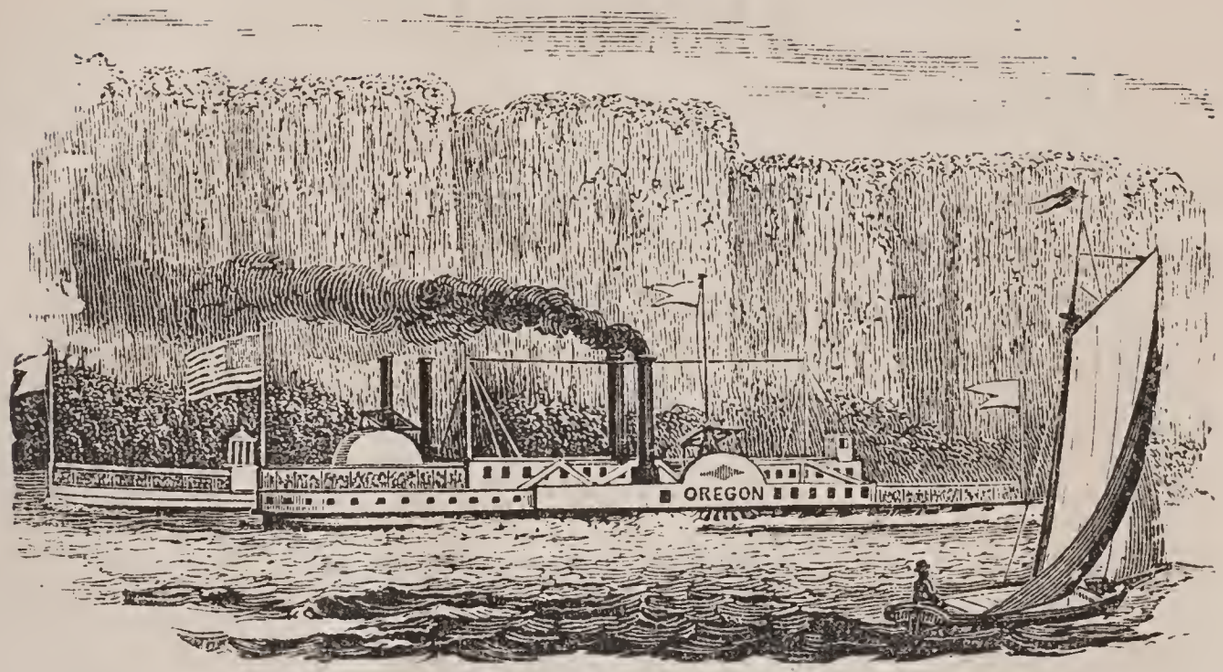
A. In furnishing[2] water-power for mills.

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[1] PREC'-I-PICE, a steep descent.

[2] FUR'-NISH-ING, supplying, providing.

Hudson River, opposite the Palisades, or high rocks.



In some rivers, sloops, and even large ships, sail for a great distance. In this manner, persons and produce[1] are carried from one town or place to another, easily, cheaply, and quickly.

Q. With what animals do rivers and most other waters abound?
A. With fish for the benefit of man.

Q. How do the rivers benefit the surrounding country?
A. They beautify it and render it more fertile.[2]

Q. Into what do rivers usually flow?
A. They flow into the sea or ocean.

The largest rivers in the world are the Amazon, in South America, and the Missouri and Mississippi, in North America.

The Amazon, for instance, is more than four thousand miles long; and, during its course, receives the waters of no less than three hundred tributaries[3] or streams, some of which are navigable[4] for steamboats, sloops, and even the largest ships.

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[1] PROD'-UCE, that which is produced or made. [3] TRIB'-U-TA-RIES, branches of a river.
[2] FER'-TILE, productive, yielding abundantly. [4] NAV'-I-GA-BLE, passable by vessels

LESSON V.

LAKES, PONDS, SWAMPS, ETC.



Q. What does a Lake appear to be? (See Lake Ontario above.)

A. A Lake is a body of water surrounded by land.

Q. What large rivers appear to be connected with Lake Ontario?

A. The rivers Niagara and St. Lawrence.

Q. What do they form in connection with the lake?

A. The Niagara forms an inlet; the St. Lawrence, an outlet.

Because the Niagara flows *into* the lake, while the St. Lawrence flows *out of* it, and carries its waters into the Atlantic Ocean.



Dismal Swamp, Virginia.

Q. What are ponds?

A. Small lakes are called ponds.

Q. When standing water is mixed with mud or earth, what does it form?

A. Marshes, bogs, and fens.

Q. Are lakes very deep?

A. Some are so deep, that the largest ships can sail on them.

LESSON VI.

SEAS, GULFS, BAYS, COVES, HARBORS, ETC.[1]



Q. What is a sea? (See Picture.)
A. A large part of an ocean, mostly surrounded by land.

Salt *lakes* are often called *seas*, as the Aral and Caspian seas in Asia.

Q. What is an Island? (See Picture.)
A. A portion of land, entirely surrounded by water.

Q. What is an Archipelago ?[2]
A. That portion of an ocean that contains many islands.

Q. What is a Bay? (See Picture.)
A. A part of an ocean extending slightly into the land.

Q. What is a Gulf? (See Picture.)
A. A part of an ocean extending considerably into the land.

A Gulf generally swells out into a greater expanse[3] than a Bay.

Q. What are small bays called?
A. Coves, ports, armlets, and sometimes creeks.

Q. What is a small bay called, when it affords security for ships in storms?
A. It is called a Port, Haven, or Harbor.

"And God called the dry land earth, and the gathering together of the waters called he seas."—*Bible.*

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[1] ETC., and so forth. [2] AR-CHI-PEL-A-GO, (Ar-ke-pel-la-go.) [3] EX-PANSE, widening.

LESSON VII.

STRAITS, CHANNELS, SOUNDS.

Q. What is a Strait? (See the Picture of a sea, strait, etc., page 15.)
A. A narrow passage of water joining two larger portions.

Q. A Channel resembles a strait; what, then, is a Channel?
A. A Channel is a passage wider than a strait. (See Picture.)

Q. When a wide and deep ditch is dug through a country, what is it called?
A. It is called a Canal, when nearly filled with water.



Canal Boat.

Canal boats are drawn by horses passing along the banks. They form a cheap mode of conveying produce from one place to another.

Q. What is a strait called that is shallow[1] enough to be sounded?[2]
A. It is called a Sound.

Q. How is the depth of water expressed[3] in sounding?
A. Usually in Fathoms.

Q. What is a fathom?
A. The measure or distance of six feet.

To explain the meaning of fathom, I have introduced the following line ———————— which is exactly one inch in length:—twelve such lines would make one foot; twenty-four would make two feet, etc.

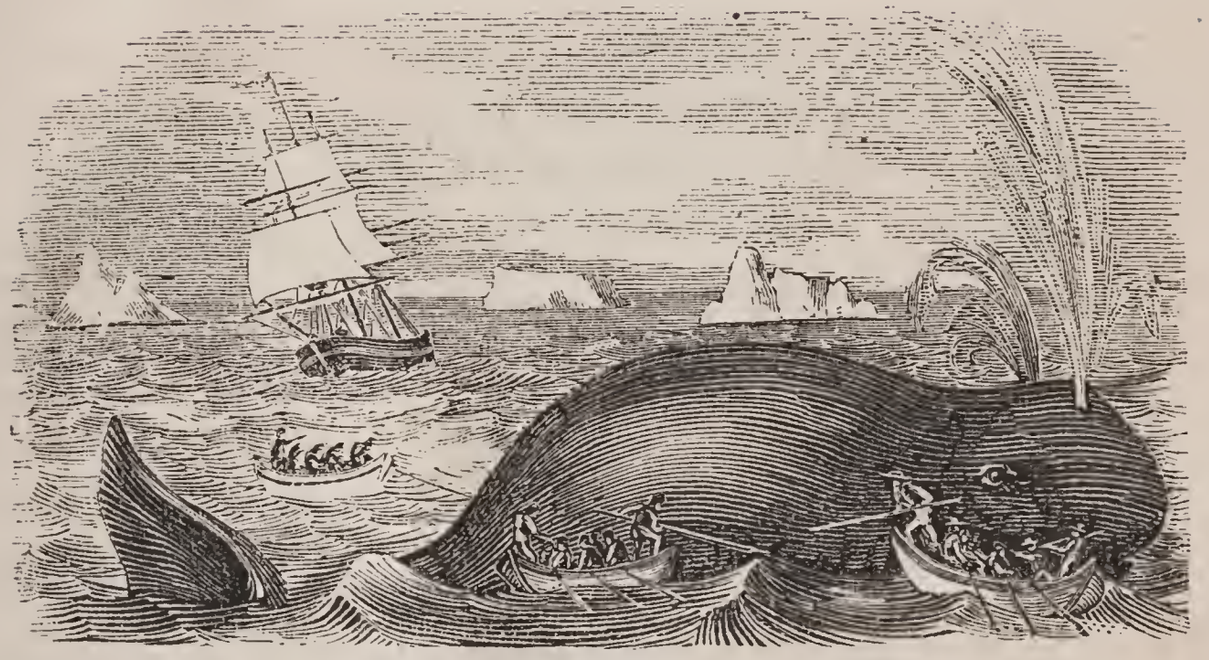
Then six times twelve inches makes seventy-two inches or six feet, which is the exact measure of one fathom. Or more familiarly, tall men are about six feet high; but the tallest more than seven feet.

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[1] SHAL-LOW, small depth. [2] SOUND-ED, measured. [3] EX-PRESS-ED, represented.

LESSON VIII.

OCEANS.



Q. What is the Sea or Ocean in its widest sense?

A. An immense expanse of water, surrounding every continent, and covering three quarters of the earth's surface.

Q. To what depth has the ocean been sounded, or measured?*

A. Over five miles; or about the height of the loftiest mountain.

Q. Its five principal parts are also called oceans.—What are they?

A. The Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Northern, Southern.

Q. How great a portion of the earth does the Pacific, the largest one, cover?

A. About one half; reaching nearly half round the earth.

Q. What are the names of the principal portions of water?

A. Oceans, Seas, Gulfs, Bays, Channels, Lakes, Rivers.

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* Some have calculated from the tides, that the Atlantic, in its middle parts, is more than nine miles deep, which would make the top of the Himmaleh or Himalaya mountains in Asia over fourteen miles above the lowest bed of the ocean.

LESSON IX.

MOUNTAINS, PLAINS.



Volcano, with Lava running into the Sea.

Q. What are vast elevations of land called?

A. Mountains; smaller ones are called Hills.

Q. What is the height of the Himmaleh Mountains of Asia?

A. Over five miles; being the loftiest in the world.

Q. What is a Volcano; as, Mt. Vesuvius, in the South of Europe?

A. A mountain that emits smoke, flame, lava,* etc.

Q. What is the opening, through which this matter passes, called?

A. It is called the crater or mouth of the Volcano.

Volcanoes sometimes destroy whole cities, with their inhabitants.

Q. What is a Valley; as the Great Mississippi Valley?

A. A basin, or low land between hills or mountains.

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* A melted mass of matter, so intensely hot that it will melt stones; hard and brittle when cold; and sometimes resembles brimstone in the roll.

Q. What is a Plain; as, our Western Prairies?

A. A Plain is an extensive level tract of land.

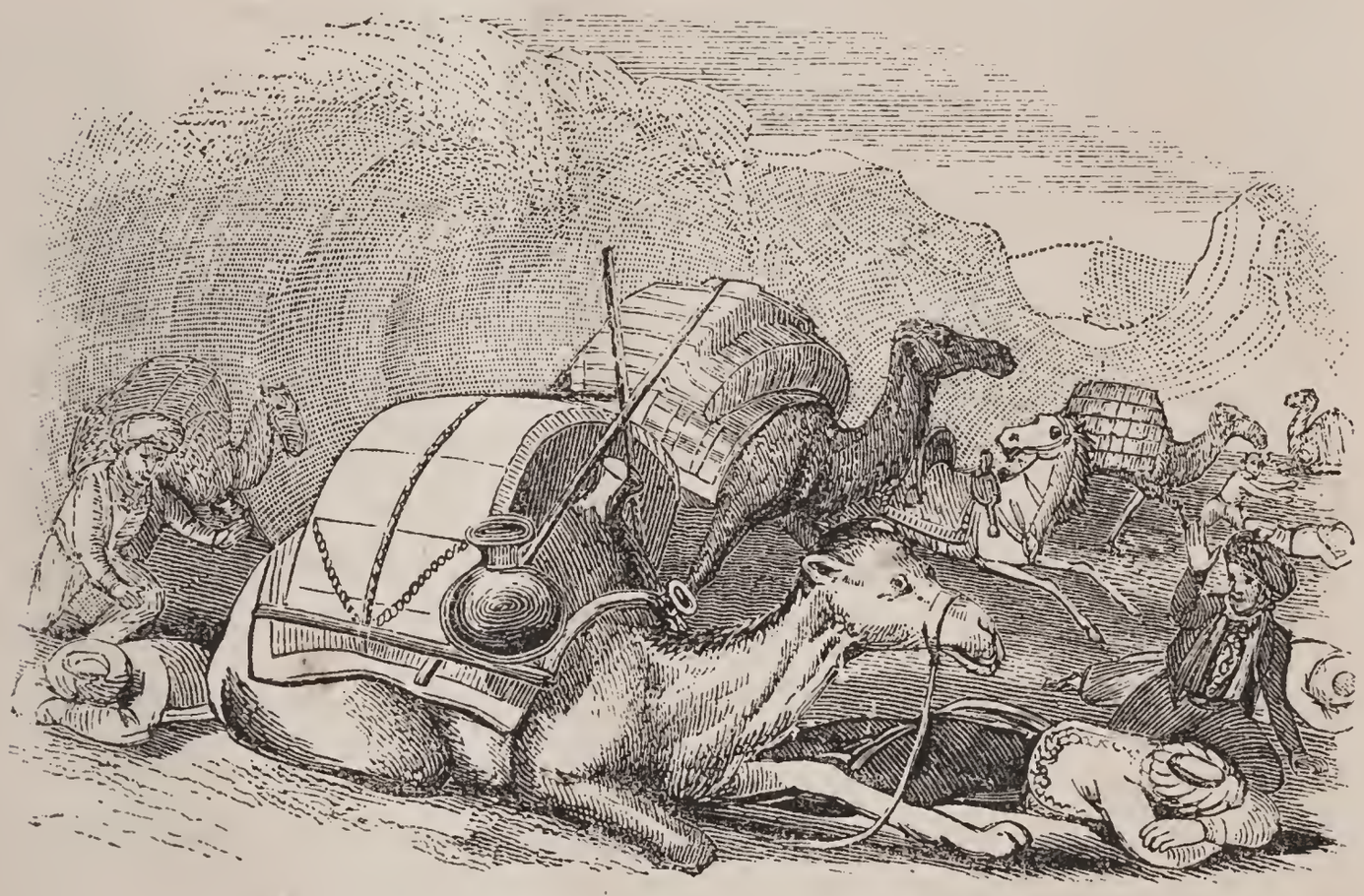
Plains covered with grass only, are called *savannahs* or *prairies* in N. America; *pampas* or *llanos* (lya'-nōce) in S. America; and *step-pes* in other parts of the world.

Q. What are grassy plains called? (See Remark.) What is a Desert?

A. A Desert is a very sandy plain, alike destitute of water and plants; except a few fertile spots called Oases.

Q. What is the extent of the Sahara, or the Great Desert of Africa?

A. The largest in the world, being three thousand miles long, and one thousand wide.



A Caravan overtaken by a storm of sand in the Desert.

People traverse these dreary and barren wastes in large companies or caravans; and, not unfrequently, perish for want of water, or are overwhelmed with the clouds of sand, so common in those parched regions.

LESSON X.

PENINSULAS, CAPES, CONTINENTS.



Q. What is a Peninsula?

A. A portion of land, nearly surrounded by water.

Q. What is a Cape?

A. A point of land extending into the sea or ocean.

Q. What is a Promontory?

A. A high point of land extending into the sea.

Q. What is an Isthmus?

A. A neck of land that connects two larger bodies of land.

An Isthmus may connect two continents or two divisions of the same continent.

Q. What is a Continent; as, the Continent of America?

A. A vast extent of land not separated by water.

Q. What is a Coast; as, the Atlantic and African Coasts?

A. The edge of land, bordering on the sea or ocean.

Q. What appear to be the principal divisions of land?

A. Continents, Islands, Peninsulas, Capes, Isthmuses, Promontories, Mountains, Shores, Coasts, etc.

The foregoing are called Natural Divisions, because they exist in nature. Towns, states, etc., are called Political Divisions, because they are established by man for the purposes of government.

LESSON XI.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.



Q. What furnish the most general occupations of mankind?

A. Agriculture, manufactures, and commerce or trade.

Q. What are the chief productions of a country called in commerce?

A. Staple commodities; as, the cotton of Georgia.

Q. What are commodities called when carried out of a country?

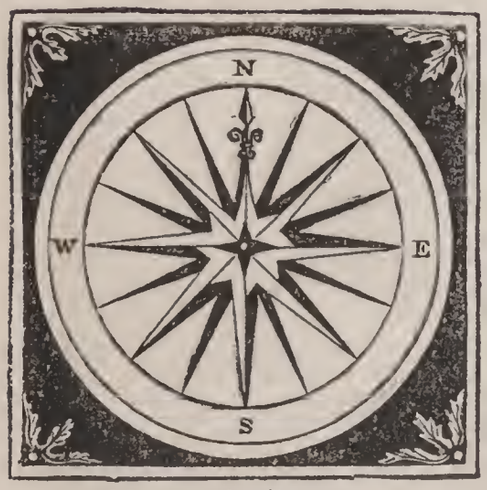
A. Exports; but when brought into a country, Imports.

Q. What are some of our principal exports and imports?

A. Exports; cotton, tobacco, etc. Imports; teas, silks, etc.

LESSON XII.

CARDINAL POINTS, MAPS.



Mariner's Compass.

Q. Where does the sun appear to rise?

A. In the East, and to set in the West.

The earth moves instead of the sun. (See page 25.)

Q. When you stand with your right hand towards the East, and your left towards the West, what courses will the face and back show?

A. The face will show the North, and the back, the South.

In dark days and nights when we cannot see the sun, especially at sea, we employ an instrument called the Mariner's Compass to point out the different courses. It is so called, because it is used, principally, by mariners or seamen.

Q. What are the principal Courses or Cardinal Points of the Compass?

A. They are called East, West, North, South.

Q. What letters usually stand for these points?

A. E. for East; W. for West; N. for North; S. for South.

Q. What is a Map; as, the map of the United States?

A. It is a picture of the earth's surface, or any part of it.

Q. On what are maps usually drawn?

A. On paper or any plane or level surface.

Q. What part of the map is East and West?

A. Towards the right hand is East; towards the left, West.

Q. Which part of the map is North and South?

A. Towards the top is North, and towards the bottom South.

LESSON XIII.



What Continent do you find on the above map? The American Continent. What is a continent? See Lesson X. What oceans on the east and west of the continent? Ac. Pc. [for Atlantic and Pacific.] What is an ocean? Lesson VIII.

What cape at the S. point of the continent? C-Hn. What is a cape? Lesson X. What river, that runs into the Atlantic? An. What is a river? Lesson III.

What mountains, on the western coast, extending towards Cape Horn? As. What is a mountain? Lesson IX. What volcano is there? Ci. What is a volcano? Lesson IX. What isthmus is there? Dn. What is an isthmus? Lesson X.

What sea, east of the isthmus? Cn. What is a sea? Lesson VI. What island, in or near it? Ca. What is an island? Lesson VI. What gulf, west of the island? Mo. What is a gulf? Lesson VI. What peninsula, west of the gulf? Ca. What is a peninsula? Lesson X. What bay, in the north? Hs. What is a bay? Lesson VI.

What lake, south of the bay? Sr. What is a lake? Lesson V. What strait, east of the bay? Ds. What is a strait? Lesson VII. What strait, between America and Asia, on the northwest? Bs. What sound, south of the last strait? Na.

LESSON XIV.

DAY AND NIGHT.



The shape of the Earth, Sun, Moon, Stars, &c.

Q. What is the earth generally called, in reference to its shape?

A. A sphere or globe; but is in form more like an orange.

Q. What causes day?

A. The shining of the sun on the earth.

Q. What causes night?

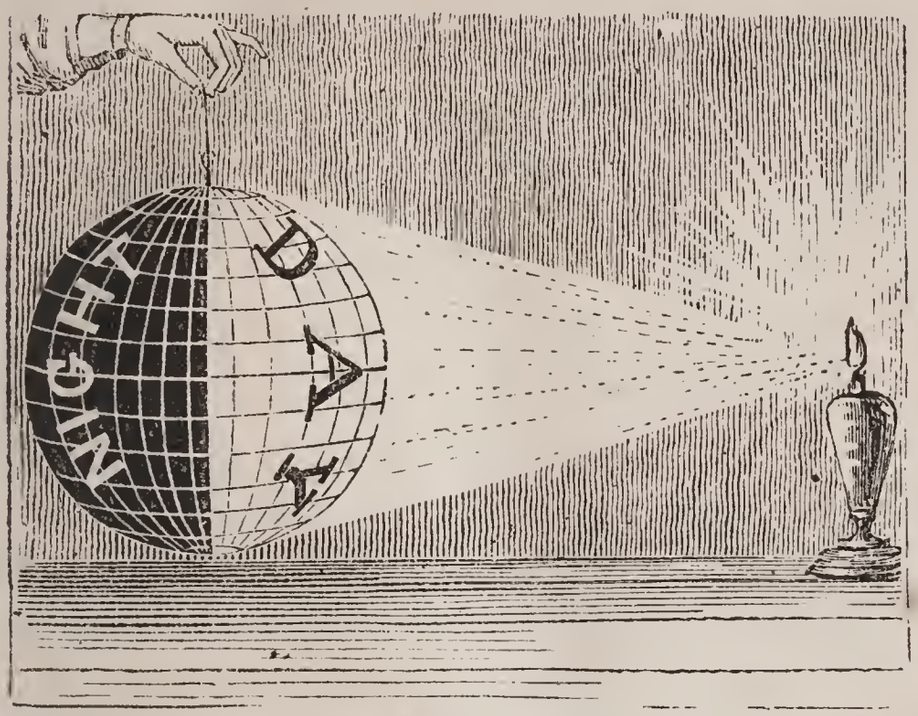
A. The absence of the sun's light.

That the earth is round appears from its having been repeatedly sailed around.

The picture of a globe and candle below shows that the sun shines only on one half of the earth at once, and leaves the other half in darkness.

Q. But why do we have both day and night every twenty-four hours?

A. Because the earth turns completely round in that time.



A small globe and lighted lamp.

The same side is therefore both towards the sun, and away from it, every twenty-four hours.

Q. What is that line called on which the earth is supposed to turn?

A. The axis of the earth, which passes through its centre from N. to S.

The axle-tree of a wagon is the axis on which the wheel turns.

Q. What is the northern extremity of the axis called?

A. The North Pole; and the southern, the South Pole.

Q. Which way does the earth turn in its daily rotation?

A. From W. to E.; whirling like a top, or wheel on its axle.

Q. What apparent motion of the sun does the earth's rotation cause?

A. It causes the sun to appear to move from East to West.

As in travelling very fast in railway cars—we seem not to move, but fences, trees, &c., appear to flit by us in an opposite direction.

Q. What benefit do the roundness and rotation of the earth afford us?

A. The day for labor, and the night for rest.

LESSON XV.

CIRCUMFERENCE, DIAMETER.



Q. What is the greatest distance *round* the earth, or any other round body, called? C-e. (See Picture.) What is the length of the earth's circumference?

A. Not quite twenty-five thousand miles.

The earth's circumference is so great, that, could a person travel over that distance, at the rate of thirty miles a day, it would take him more than two years to accomplish it.

Q. What is the earth's circumference from W. to E. on maps, called?

A. The Equator, and is equally distant from the Poles.

Q. What is the greatest distance *through* the earth, or any other round body, called? D-r. (See Picture.) When it runs N. and S. through the earth, what imaginary line does it answer to? *Ans.* The earth's axis. What is the length of the earth's diameter?

A. Not quite eight thousand miles.

Q. How much smaller is the earth (large as it seems) than the sun?

A. More than one million and one quarter times!

Q. How are the earth, the sun, and "all yon orbs," upheld?

A. By the same ALL-PERFECT HAND that created them "in the beginning."*

"He hangeth the earth on nothing."—*Bible.* 'Twas He—

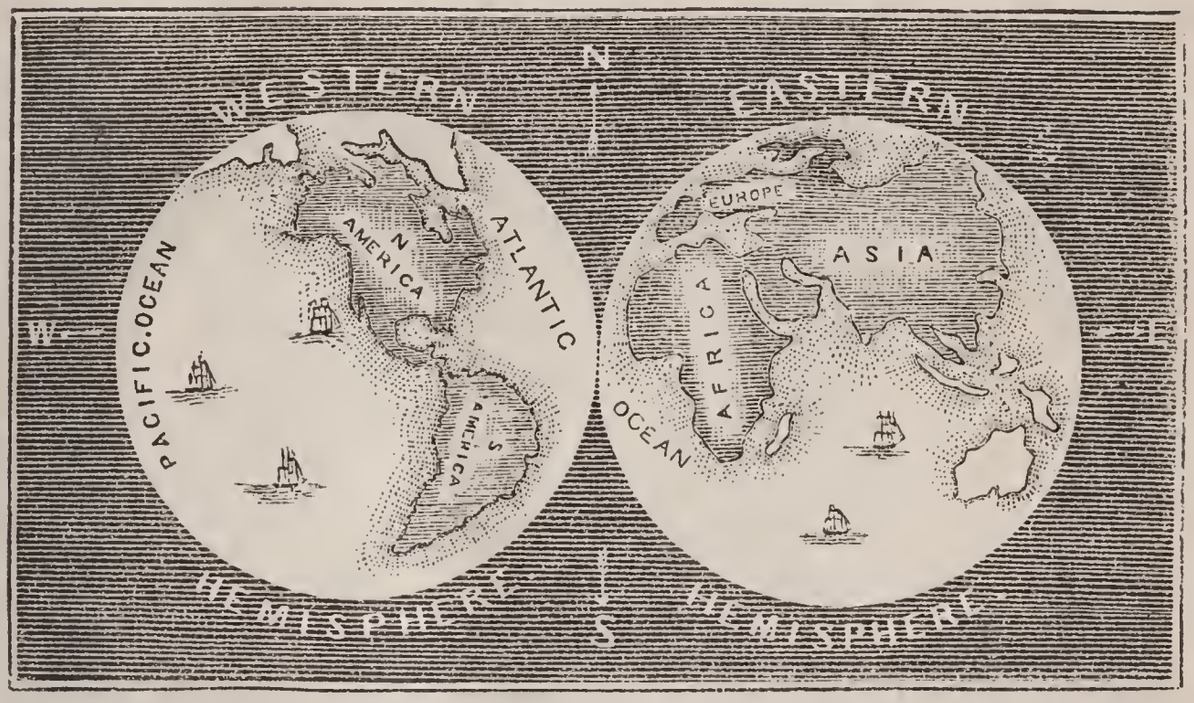
"Who b'd brute matter's restive lump assume
Such various forms, and gave it wings to fly."—*Young.*

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* The Earth is not a perfect sphere, but an oblate spheroid, an orange-shaped ball, flattened at the poles and enlarged at the equator; which of course makes its diameters unequal. This difference, together with the cen-trip'-e-tal ('centre-seeking') and cen-trif'-u-gal ('centre-flying') forces, which cause all revolving bodies to describe their respective orbits, is not considered in this work.

LESSON XVI.

HEMISPHERES.



Q. Of what is the word "hemisphere" composed?

A. Of *hemi*, "half," and *sphere*, "any round body;" as, a globe or ball.

Q. What, then, is the meaning of the word Hemisphere?

A. Half of a globe, or half of any round body.

Q. When applied to the earth, what does it mean?

A. It means half of the earth.

Q. When the earth is divided through the centre, in a northerly and southerly direction, what are the halves called?

A. They are called the Eastern and Western Hemispheres.

Q. When the earth is divided through the centre in an easterly and westerly direction, what is the northern half called?

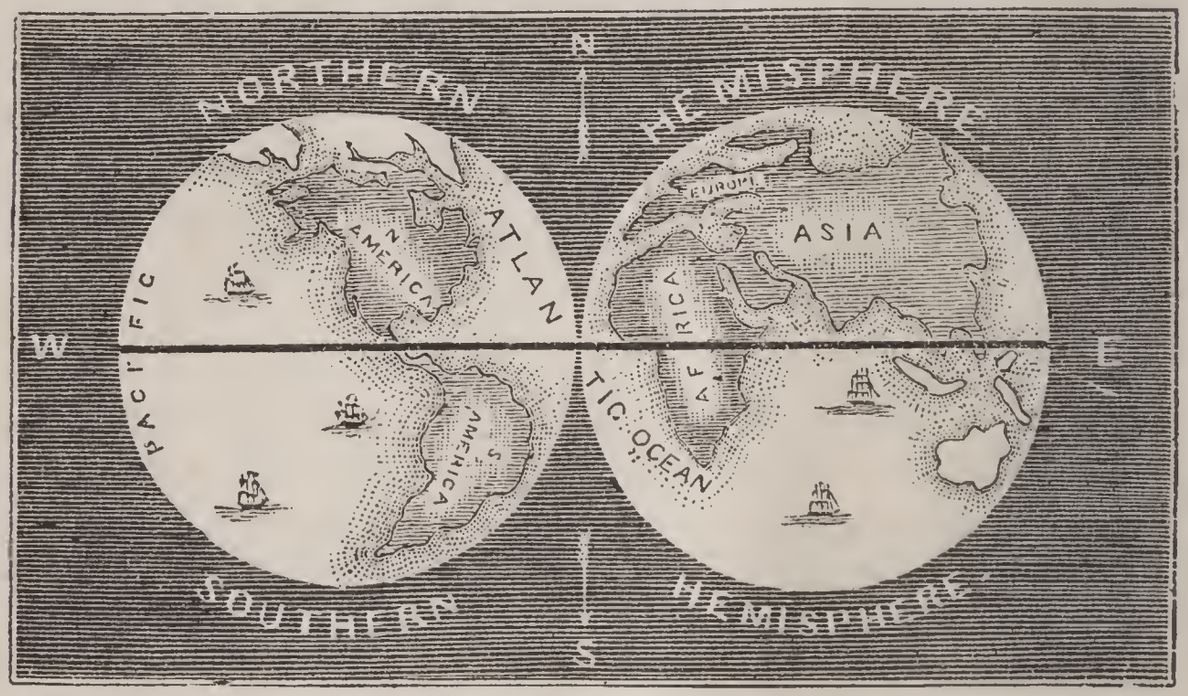
A. The northern half is called the Northern Hemisphere.

Q What is the southern half called?

A. The southern half is called the Southern Hemisphere.

Q How many hemispheres do there appear to be?

A. Two; the Eastern and Western, or the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.



Q. What great continent is on the Western Hemisphere?

A. The continent of America.

Q. How is it divided?

A. It is divided into North and South America.

Q. What continent on the Eastern Hemisphere?

A. The Eastern Continent.

Q. How is it divided?

A. It is divided into Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Q. What other large portion of land is sometimes called a continent?

A. The Island of Australia or New Holland.

Q. In which hemisphere is it?

A. It is in the Southern or the Eastern Hemisphere.

THE WORKS OF CREATION.*

The earth, the "firmament on high,
With all the blue, ethereal[1] sky,"
Were made by God's creative power
Six thousand years ago or more.
Man, too, was formed to till the ground,
Birds, beasts, and fish, to move around;
The fish to swim, the birds to fly,
And all to praise the Lord Most High.
This world is round, wise men declare,
And "hung on nothing" in the air.
The Moon around the Earth doth run;
The Earth and Moon around the Sun.
The Earth moves on its centre, too,
As wheels, and tops, and pulleys do;
Water and land make up the whole,
From east to west, from Pole to Pole.
Vast mountains rear their lofty heads;
Rivers roll down their sandy beds;
Wide lakes expand[2] among the trees;
Great islands rise above the seas;
Peninsulas and Capes project;[3]
Straits, Channels, Isthmuses connect;
While all in harmony combine,
To praise Almighty Power Divine.

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* This will be found an admirable exercise for impressing the principles of Geography on the recollection of the learner; although introduced more particularly, for the purpose of convenience in the arrangement of the maps.

[1] E-THE'-RE-AL, clear, pure. [2] EX-PAND', spread out. [3] PRO-JECT', extend, stretch out.

MAP OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.



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* North America is about two and a half times as large as the United States: South America about two times.

LESSON XVII.

What grand division lies in the northern part of the Western Hemisphere? N-Aa. What grand division in the southern part? S-Aa. What ocean lies on the east of America? Ac. What on the west? Pc.

What ocean occupies the southern part of this hemisphere? Sn. What one, the northern part? Nn. What grand division comprises most of the islands of the Pacific? Oceanica. Which are the principal islands of Oceanica on this map? Sh. C-Ao. Fy. Ns. Ms. N-Ca. N-Zd. What is the most southern point of South America called? C-Hn. On what island is it? Hermite island below T-d-Fo.

From whom are most of the names in South America derived? From the Spaniards, the first settlers. What does "Terra del Fuego" mean in English? "The land of fire," from the Spanish "*tierra*" or "*terra*," land; "*del*," of; and "*fuego*," fire.

Why was the island so called? From the numerous fires on its coast. What islands south of Terra del Fuego? S-Sd. For what are they often visited? For seals. What is the most eastern cape of S. America? S-Re. What rivers in this division? An. R-d-l-Pa.

What does "Rio de la Plata" mean? *The river of silver*, from the Spanish, "*rio*," river, and "*de la plata*," of the silver. Why did it receive this name? From the abundance of silver found on its banks by Sebastian Cabot, who sailed up it a great distance.

Where do both the Amazon and Plata flow? Ac. Which runs mostly in a southerly direction? R-d-l-Pa. How long is the Amazon? More than four thousand miles. How wide at its mouth? About one hundred and eighty miles.

What islands between North and South America? W-Is. What one is on the map? Ca. What islands east of North America? As. Bs. N-Fd. Id. Gd.

What bays near Greenland? Bs. Hs. Which is the most northerly? Bs. What island north of New Zealand? N-Ca. What two northeast of the last? Ns. Fy.

Why were the Friendly Isles so called? From the kind feeling of the natives towards one another and towards strangers. What islands nearly north of the Sandwich Islands? An. What strait near these islands? Bs. What does it separate? Aa. and N-a.

How wide is the Pacific Ocean? (See corner of map.) How wide is the Atlantic? How many people in North America? (See corner of map.) In South America?

What isthmus joins North and South America? Dn. What island on the west coast of South America? J-Fz. For what is Juan Fernandez celebrated? As the residence of Alexander Selkirk. What interesting book for children did his story give rise to? The Adventures of Robinson Crusoe, written by Daniel De Foe.

MAP OF THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE.



* Europe is about one and a sixth times as large as the United States: Asia five times, and Africa four times.

LESSON XVIII.

What two grand divisions in the north of the Eastern Hemisphere? Ee. Aa. What one south of Europe? Aa. What grand division lies partly in this Hemisphere? Oceanica. What island or continent in the south of it? Aa. or N-Hd.

What island south of Australia? V-D-Ld. What islands north of Australia in Oceanica? N-Ga. Bo. Pe. What islands west and south of Borneo? Sa. Ja. What sea south of Asia? An. What ocean? In.

What sea between Africa and Asia? Rd. What one between Africa and Europe? Mn. What between Europe and Asia? Bk. What ocean on the east of this Hemisphere? Pc. What one on the west? Ac.

What ocean on the north? Nn. What one on the south? Sn. What newly discovered continent there? Antarctic. What island east of Africa? Mr. In what ocean is it? In. What island south of India in Asia? Sa.

What sea in the north of Europe? Bc. What one on the south? Mn. What one in the west of Asia? Cn. What ocean lies west of Europe and Africa, and east of America? Ac. (See maps of both Hemispheres.)

What isles are situated west of Europe? Bh-Is. What ones are on the east of Asia? Jn. What desert in Africa? G-Dt. What cape at the southern point? G-Hc.

What island near the west coast of Africa? S-Ha. For what is St. Helena celebrated? As the place of banishment, death, and first burial of Napoleon Bonaparte. Where has he since been entombed? In Paris, with great pomp.

What grand divisions lie east of the Pacific and west of the Atlantic? N-Aa. S-Aa. (See p. 30.) What between Asia and America in the Pacific? Oceanica.

Which grand division is east of North America? Ee. (See both maps.) Which one is east of South America? Aa. Which, west from Africa? S-Aa.

What is the width of the Indian Ocean? (See corner of map.) How many inhabitants in Europe? How many in Asia? In Africa?

What strait separates the Western from the Eastern Continent? Bherings. (See p. 30.) How wide is it? About thirty-six miles.

What islands lie on the Equator? Bo. Sa. What ones south of it in this Hemisphere? N-Ga. Ja. N-Hd. V-D-Ld. K-Ld. Mr. S-Ha. What ones north of it? Pe. Jn. To whom does New Holland belong? To the English. What is the principal use they formerly made of it? As a place of banishment for their criminals; who are said "to be sent to Botany Bay," so called from the plants on its shores.

LESSON XIX.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS—TOWNS, STATES, ETC.



Freemen's Meeting.

Q. What is a Village?

A. A Village is a small collection of houses and inhabitants.

Q. What is a Town?

A. A Town is a larger collection of houses and inhabitants.

Q. What is a City in a general sense?

A. A large Town; but in a strict sense, it is a town that is incorporated and governed by a mayor and aldermen.

Q. What is a County?

A. A County is a union of several towns or townships.

The town where the courts are held, is called the County-town or shire-town. It has usually a court-house and jail.

Q. What is a State; as, the States of Virginia and New-York?

A. A State is the union of several counties.

Q. What is the town called where the laws are made?

A. The Capital of the State or Country.

The building in which the laws are made is the Capitol or State House.

Q. By whom are the laws made?

A. By Representatives[1], chosen by the people.

Q. What do they form, when assembled in one body?

A. The Legislature[2] of the State.

Q. Who are bound to see that the laws are executed or obeyed?

A. The Governor of the State and other executive[3] officers.

LESSON XX.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS—UNITED STATES.

Q. What is meant by the United States?

A. A union of all the separate states.

Q. What is the Government of the United States?

A. A Republic or Commonwealth.

Q. What kind of government is a Republic?

A. One in which the rulers are chosen by the people, and the laws made by their representatives.

Q. What is the chief officer styled?

A. President; as, the President of the United States.

Q. What is that government called, in which the people have no voice in electing their rulers?

A. A Monarchy; and the country, a Kingdom or Empire.

---

[1] REP-RE-SEN'-TA-TIVES, (Rep-pre-zen'-ta-tives.) [2] LEG'-IS-LA-TURE, (Ledge'-is-la-chure.) [3] EX-EC'-U-TIVE, having power to enforce the laws.

An Empire usually embraces a larger extent of country than a Kingdom.

Q. What are chief rulers of such governments called?

A. Kings, Emperors, Monarchs, Sovereigns, Princes, &c.



A Despot giving Orders.

When the power of the ruler is restricted by laws, it is called a Limited Monarchy; when it is not so limited, it is called an Absolute Monarchy. If an Absolute Monarch abuse his power, he is called a Despot.

Q. Why is our country often extolled as the best and happiest on earth?

A. Because it is a *free* country.

Q. What do the Representatives from all the states in our Union form?

A. They form the Congress of the United States.

Congress, like the State Legislatures, is composed of a Senate and a House of Representatives; and all laws must first be passed by them, before receiving the signature of the President.

LESSON XXI.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.



Washington.

Q. Who was the first President; from what State; and how long in office?

A. George Washington of Virginia, eight years in office

Q. Who was the second, etc.?

A. John Adams of Massachusetts, four years in office.

Q. Who was the third, etc.?

A. Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, eight years in office.

Q. Who was the fourth, etc.?

A. James Madison of Virginia, eight years in office.

Q. Who was the fifth, etc.?

A. James Monroe of Virginia, eight years in office.

Q. Who was the sixth, etc.?

A. John Q. Adams of Massachusetts, four years in office.



Adams. Jefferson. Madison. Monroe. John Q. Adams.

Q. Who was the seventh, etc.?

A. Andrew Jackson of Tennessee, eight years in office.

Q. Who was the eighth, etc.?

A. Martin Van Buren of New York, four years in office.

Q. Who was the ninth, etc.?

A. William Henry Harrison of Ohio, one month in office.

Q. Who was the tenth, etc.?

A. John Tyler of Virginia, four years in office.

Q. Who was the eleventh, etc.?

A. James K. Polk of Tennessee, four years in office.

Q. Who was the twelfth, etc.?

A. Zachary Taylor of Louisiana, 16 months in office.

Q. Who was the thirteenth, etc.?

A. Millard Fillmore of New York.

Q. Who was the fourteenth, etc.?

A. Frank. Pierce of New Hampshire, now in office.



Jackson. Van Buren. Harrison. Tyler. Polk.

Q. When does the Presidential term commence, and how long continue?

A. On the fourth of March, and continues four years.

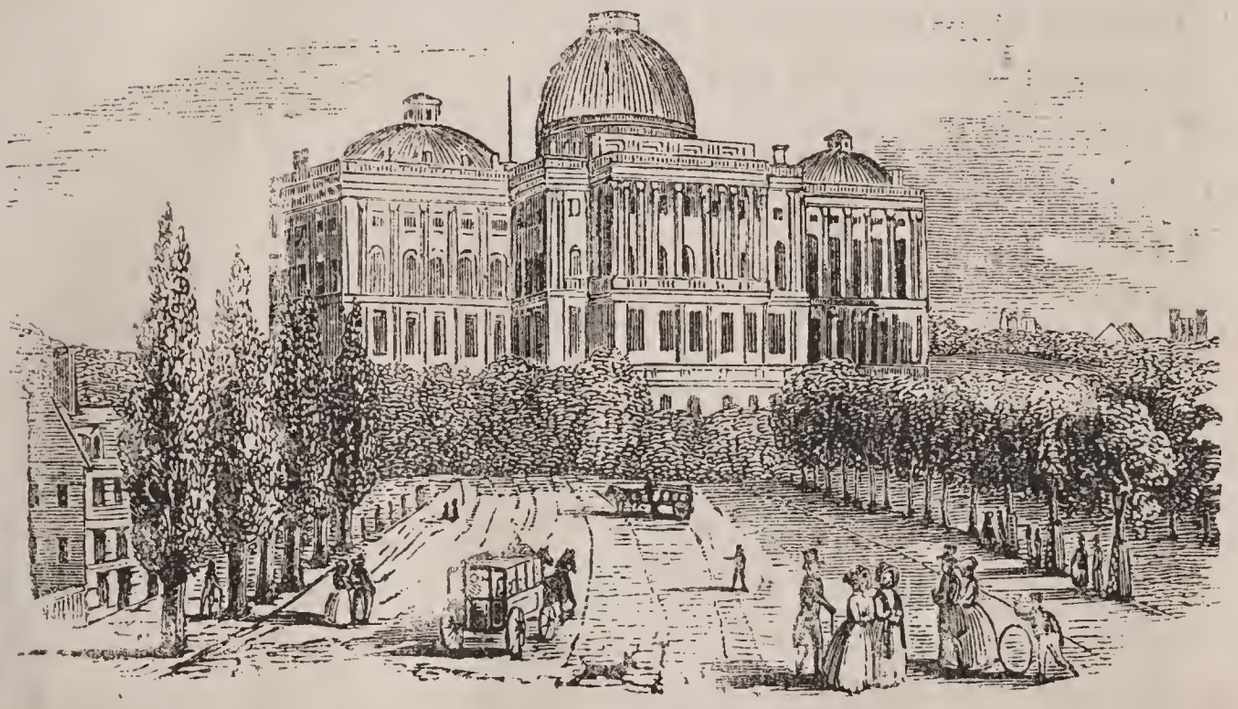
Some have been re-elected for a second term of four years, but none for a third.

SUCCESSION OF THE PRESIDENTS.

First Washington, the chieftain, who conquered our foe.
Then Adams, Jefferson, after Madison, Monroe,
Next, Adams the younger, late counselling the nation,
Then Jackson—Van Buren, fill the President's station,
Next Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore: all past,
To make room for Frank. Pierce, who presides as the last.

LESSON XXII.

CHARACTER OF GENERAL WASHINGTON.



The Capitol at Washington, District of Columbia.

Q. Where does our Congress meet?

A. At Washington, the Capital of the United States.

The building in which the Congress meets is called the Capitol.

Q. From whom did the Capital of the nation receive its name?

A. From Gen. George Washington, the first President.

Q. When and where was Washington born?

A. February 22d[1], 1732[2], in Westmoreland county, Virginia.

Q. Who was his father?

A. Augustus Washington, who died when his son was only ten years old.

Q. For what was Washington early distinguished?

A. For always telling the truth.

---

[1] Twenty-second. [2] Seventeen hundred and thirty-two.

Q. What traits or peculiarities of character distinguished him in after life?

A. Great prudence and bravery in war; and wisdom and moderation in time of peace.

Q. What office did he hold in our struggle for Independence?

A. He was Commander-in-Chief of the American army.

Q. Where and when did he die?

A. At Mount Vernon, Dec. 14th[1], 1799[2], aged 68[3] years.

Q. How is he regarded by his countrymen?

A. As the Father of his Country; "the first in war; the first in peace; and the first in the hearts of his countrymen."



The Mansion House of Washington.

Mount Vernon, the seat of the late Gen. George Washington, is sitnated in Fairfax county, Virginia, sixteen miles below Washington City.

His remains[4] are interred[5] there, and the mansion house and grounds belong to a branch of the family.

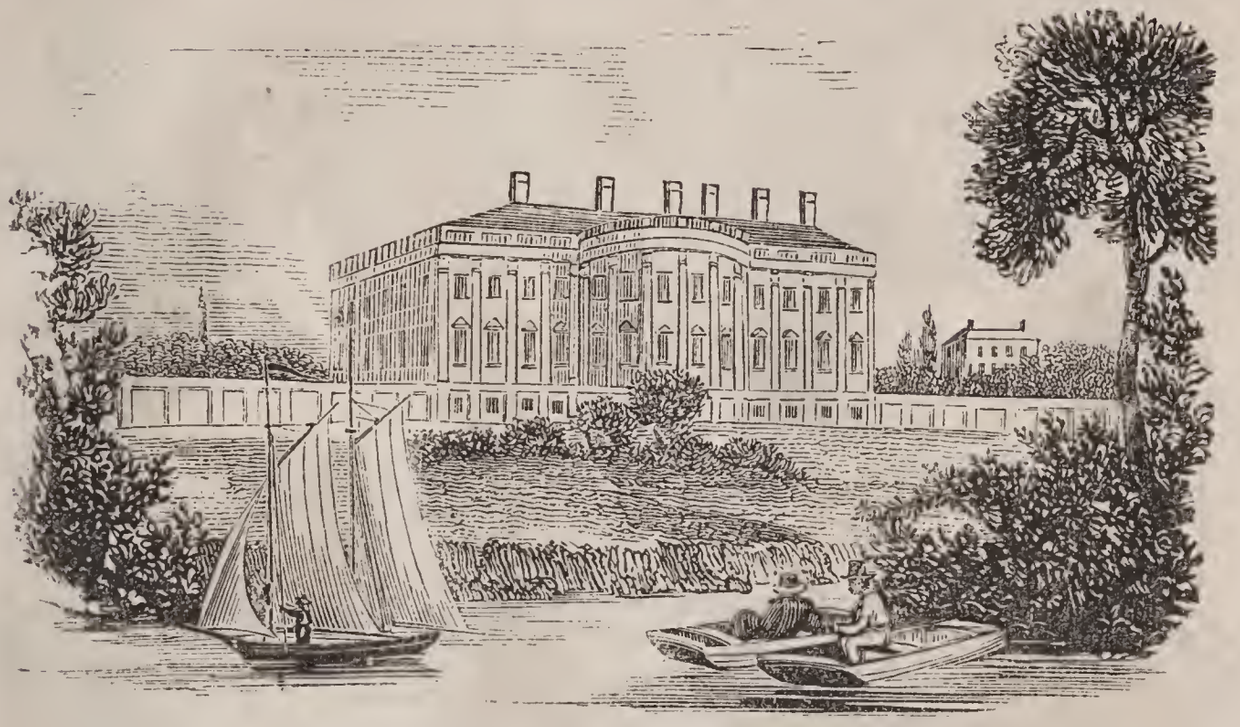
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[1] Fourteenth. [2] Seventeen hundred and ninety-nine. [3] Sixty-eight.

[4] Re-mains', relics, dead body. [5] In-ter'-red, buried, put under ground.

LESSON XXIII.

SEE MAPS OF THE EASTERN AND WESTERN HEMISPHERES, PAGES 30 AND 32.



The President's House at Washington.

In what town do you live? In what county? In what state? In what great Political Division? U-Ss. In what grand division is it? N-Aa. On what continent? American. On what hemisphere? Wn.

What ocean lies north of North America? Nn. (See map, p. 30.) What ocean east of it? Ac. What grand division south of it? S-Aa. What ocean west of it? Pc. What isthmus connects the two grand divisions? Dn.

To tell in this manner, what water or land lies next to any country, is called bounding it; in doing which it is convenient to observe the following order:

First NORTH: next EAST: then SOUTH: lastly WEST.

Will you bound again North America? North America is bounded north by the N-On.: east by the Ac.: south by S-Aa.: and west by the Pc.

What strait separates N. America from Asia? Bs. What oceans does the strait connect? Pc. Nn. What ocean S. of S. America? Sn. How is South America bounded? N-a.: Ac.: S-On.: Pc. (For the next answers see p. 32.)

Bound Europe? N-On. Aa. Aa. Ac. What sea separates it from Africa? Mn. Bound Africa? Ee.: Aa. & I-On.: S-On.: Ac. What sea between it and Asia? Rd. Bound Asia? N-On. Pc. I-On. Ee. What sea between Asia and Europe? Bk.

LESSON XXIV.

THE PEOPLE ON THE EARTH.



Q. Who were the first inhabitants on earth?

A. Adam and Eve, the parents of the whole human family.

Q. Where did God, their Creator, locate them?

A. In the garden of Eden, called Paradise.

Q. In what part of Asia is Eden supposed to have been?

A. In the S. W.; near the rivers Tigris and Euphrates.

Q. How many inhabitants are now supposed to be on the earth?

A. About ten hundred millions.

Q. How many are supposed to die and to be born every minute?

A. About fifty-eight, or nearly one every second.

Q. How do people of different countries mostly differ?

A. In their features and color.

Q. In what other respects do they differ? (See back cover of this book.)
A. In their language, government, religion, dress, &c.

Q. Name some people, or nation, that are white?
A. The Europeans, from whom we are descended.

Q. Name some that are of a deep copper color, or nearly red?
A. The Indians of North America.

Q. Name some that are black?
A. The African or Negro race.

Q. Name others of a yellowish or brownish color?
A. The Chinese are yellowish; the Malays, brown.



Chinese Opium Smoker.

"God made of one blood all nations of men, for to dwell on the face of all the earth."—*Bible.*

LESSON XXV.

RELIGION.



Pagan Worship.

Q. What is Religion?

A. A system of faith and worship.

Q. When worship is offered to the sun, moon, stars, and other objects, what is it called?

A. It is called idolatry, or false worship.

Q. What are the principal religions in the world?

A. Pagan, Mahometan, Jewish, and Christian.

Q. Who are the Pagans?

A. Those who worship idols.

Q. Who are Mahometans?

A. Those who believe in Mahomet, an impostor.

Q. Who are the Jews?

A. Those who believe in God, but reject Christ.*

---

* They expect a Saviour yet to come.

Q. Who are Christians?

A. Those who believe in God and Christ the Saviour.

Q. What are the three grand classes of Christians?

A. Catholics, Greeks, and Protestants.

Q. What is the number of Pagans?

A. About six hundred and sixteen millions.



Temple of Buddha, Canton, China.

Q. What is the number of Christians?

A. About two hundred and sixty millions.

Q. What is the number of Mahometans?

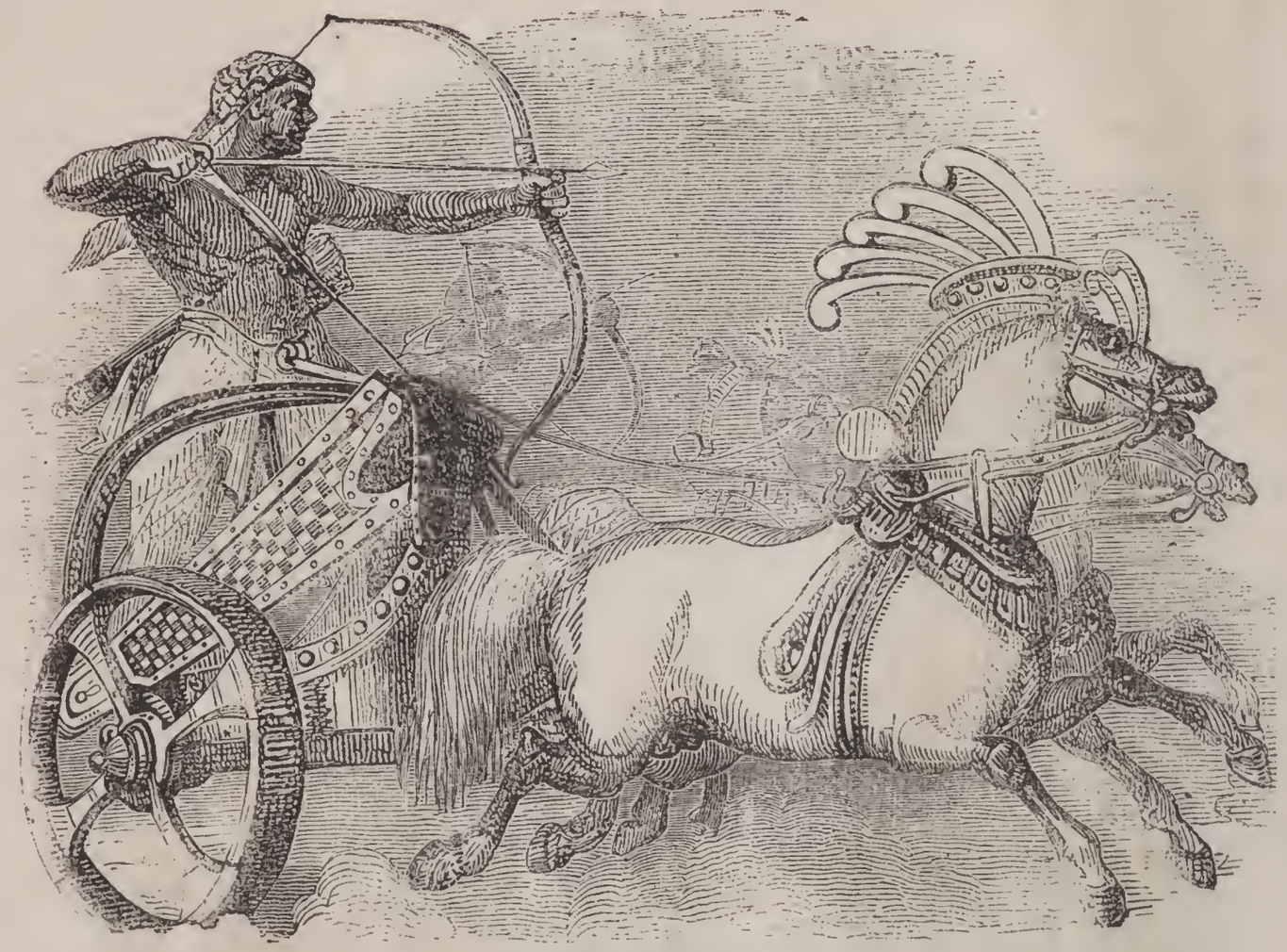
A. About one hundred and twenty millions.

Q. What is the number of Jews?

A. About four millions.

LESSON XXVI.

THE CREATION, DELUGE, BIRTH OF OUR SAVIOUR.



Ancient Egyptian Chariot.

Q. When was the world created?

A. Nearly six thousand years ago.

The creation of the world (reckoning up to A.D. 1854[1]) took place 5,858[2] years ago.

Q. When did the Deluge happen?

A. A little more than four thousand years ago.

Q. How many years after the creation did it occur?

A. A little more than sixteen hundred and fifty.

---

[1] Eighteen hundred and fifty-four. [2] Five thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight.

This remarkable event occurred 1,656[1] years after the creation, or 4,202[2] prior to A.D. 1854; it began Dec. 7th, and continued 377 days.

Q. Who were saved from being destroyed by the deluge?

A. Noah and his family, consisting of eight persons in all.

Q. Where did the ark rest after the flood?

A. On the top of Mount Ararat in Asia.

Q. How long was it from the creation to the appearance of our Saviour?

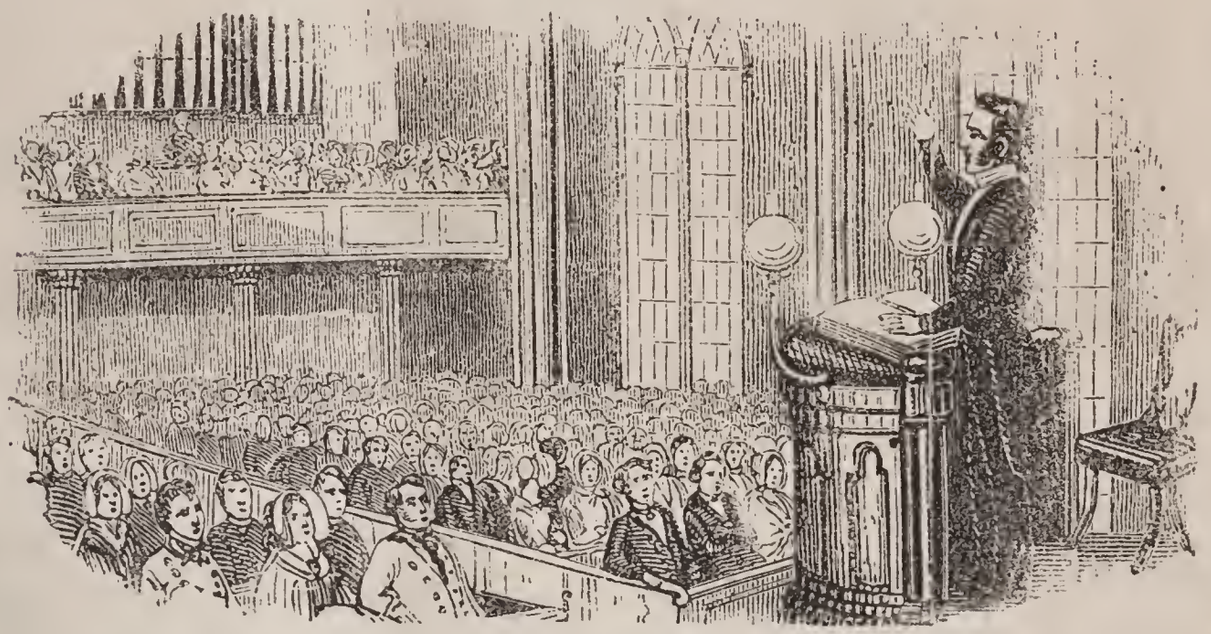
A. Four thousand and four years.

Q. What letters are usually placed before a date, to show that the time is reckoned from the creation?

A. A. M., for *Anno*[3] *Mundi*[4], "in the year of the world."

Q. From what event do we now reckon dates or time?

A. From the birth of our Saviour, Jesus Christ.



Christian Worship.

Q. What letters do we use to show this event?

A. A. D., for *Anno Domini*[5], "in the year of our Lord."

---

[1] One thousand six hundred and fifty-six. [2] Four thousand two hundred and two.
[3] An-no, in the year. [4] Mun-di, of the world. [5] Dom-i-ni, of the Lord.

LESSON XXVII.

AMERICA.



The house in which Columbus was born, at Genoa, in Italy.

1. America, often called the New World, was first made known to European nations by Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, in the fifteenth century, or A.D. 1492[1], just three hundred and sixty-two years prior to A.D. 1854[2].

XXVII. What is America often called? 1. When was it first discovered or made known? 1. How many years since? 1

---

[1] Fourteen hundred and ninety-two. [2] Eighteen hundred and fifty-four.

2. The voyagers who made the earliest discoveries, were Christopher Columbus, Sebastian Cabot, and Amerigo Vespucci.

3. The New Continent was named after Amerigo Vespucci, although the honor properly belonged to Columbus, who was the first discoverer[1].

4. America was found in possession of a race of men, mostly barbarous[2], who are called Red men or Indians.

5. The Mexicans and Peruvians had established regular forms of government, and had become partially[3] civilized.

6. America was immediately seized upon by various European nations, the chief of which were the Spaniards, English, and French.

7. The Spaniards took possession of Mexico, Guatimala[4],

Who made the carliest discoveries? 2. From whom did America receive its name? 3. To whom, as the first discoverer, did that honor properly belong? 3.

What race of men was found in possession of America? 4. Were they barbarous or civilized? 4.

What tribes had established regular forms of government? 5. What was their character in respect to civilization? 5. Who took possession of America? 6.

Which part of America was taken possession of by the Spaniards? 7.

---

[1] DIS-COV'-ER-ER, one who finds, shows, or reveals.
[2] BAR'-BAR-OUS, rude, uncivilized, ignorant
[3] PAR'-TIAL-LY, in part.
[4] GUA-TI-MA-LA, (Gau-te-ma'-la.



Fuegians, or natives of Terra del Fuego, an island near the southern part of this continent. They are of a brown complexion, paint themselves, and wear only a seal-skin on their backs.

and South America; the English, of the United States; and the French, of Canada.

8. The features[1] of America are on the grandest scale: rivers, the largest in the world; lakes, like seas; and vast ranges of mountains, containing the most sublime[2] scenery[3].

9. America is divided into North and South America,

Which, by the English? 7. Which, by the French? 7.

What is said concerning the features of America? 8. What, of its rivers? 8. What, of its lakes? 8. What, of its mountains? 8. How is America divided? 9.

---

1 FEA-TURES, lineaments, cast of the face.

2 SUB-LIME', grand, imposing.

3 SCE'-NE-RY, surface, aspect.

and contains about fifty-five millions of inhabitants, consisting of Whites, Negroes, and Indians.



Fuegian Female.

10. The Indians[1] still occupy a great portion of the continent.

11. They are of an olive complexion; tall, straight and robust; kind to strangers, faithful to friends, but cruel and implacable[2] to enemies.*

12. The line between North and South America, crosses the Isthmus of Darien[3] or Pan-a-ma′, a little north of the equator.

What is the number of inhabitants in America? 9. Of what do they consist? 9. Which class still occupies a great portion? 10. Describe them. 11. Where does the line which divides America cross? 12.

---

* Many opinions have been formed as to the origin of the Indians in this country. By some, they are supposed to have crossed Bhering Straits from Asia, a distance of only thirty-six miles, either in their canoes, or in the winter on the ice. Either mode was practicable, as the natives often sail beyond that distance in the open sea; beside, a passage on the ice in winter, is both safe and easy. From the best accounts we have, it is probable that the New World has not been inhabited more than twelve hundred years.

[1] IND′-YANS. [2] IM-PLA′CABLE, not to be appeased or pleased, malicious. [3] DA′-RE-EN.

MAP OF NORTH AMERICA



LESSON XXVIII.

What division lies nearly in the middle of North America? U-Ss. What, north of the United States? B-Aa.

What division in the northeast? Gd. What, in the northwest? R[1]-Ps. What two, in the south? Mo. and Ga. What peninsula north of Guatimala[2]? Yn[3].

What are the divisions of North America? U-Ss. B-Aa. Gd. R-Ps. Mo. Ga. Their capitals? Wn. of U-Ss., Qc. of B-Aa. (see p. 58,) Mo. of Mo., S-Sr. of Ga.

What bounds the United States on the north? B-Aa. What, on the east? Ac. What, on the south? Mo. and G. of Mo. What, on the west? Pc.

What mountains in the northwest of North America? Ry. What, in Mexico? Cs. What, in the United States? Ay.

Which are the three largest rivers in the United States? Mi. Mi. R-d-Ne. Where does the first flow? G. of Mo. Where, the second? Mi. Where, the last? G. of Mo.

What territories on the west were formerly claimed both by Great Britain and the United States? On. and Washington. What islands on the coast N. of them? K-Gs. Q-Cs. Vs.

Which is the only important river in Oregon? Ca. What cluster of islands lies between North and South America on the east? W-Is.

Which of these islands is the largest? Ca. What sea lies south of Cuba? Cn. What gulf and peninsula on the west of Mexico? G-of-Ca. Ca.

What peninsula on the north of Guatimala? Yn. What island east of Cuba?[4] Hi.[5] What cluster east of the last? Ce. What one north of Caribbee? Ba.

To what country do the Bermuda[6] Islands belong? To Great Britain. What island and cape lie northeast of the United States? N-Fd. C-Se.

Which division lies south of British America? U-Ss. Which, northwest of Guatimala? Mo. Which, southwest of Greenland? B-Aa.

What cape at the southern extremity of Greenland? Fl. Which is the largest town in the United States? N-Yk. What large lakes lie between the United States and Canada? Sr. Ee[7]. Oo. What lake is wholly in the United States? Mn[8].

What republic has been annexed to the United States? Ts. Its capital? An. What river forms the western boundary? R-d-Ne. or Rio Grande.

Which divisions of North America are bounded, in part, by the Atlantic? U-Ss. B-Aa. Gd. Which, by the Pacific? R-Ps. B-Aa. U-Ss. Ma. Ga.

---

[1] Roo'-she-an.
[2] Gua-te-ma'-la.
[3] Yoo-ka-tan'.
[4] Coo'-ba.
[5] Ha'-te.
[6] Ber-moo'-da.
[7] E'-re.
[8] Mish'-e-gan.

LESSON XXIX.

NORTH AMERICA.



Mr. West, the English Missionary, near Lake Winnipeg, visiting some Indians five hundred miles from his station, in a sleigh drawn by dogs. "Each dog can drag, over a smooth surface of snow, about two hundred pounds, at the rate sometimes of sixty miles a day."

1. North America is divided into British America, the Russian Possessions, and Greenland, in the north: Mexico and Guatimala, in the south; and the United States, in the middle.

XXIX.—What are the divisions of North America? 1. Which lie in the north? 1. Which, in the south? 1. Which, in the middle? 1.

2. It has a more uumerous and intelligent population than South America, and the best institutions[1] in the world.



Costume or dress of the ladies of the Azores[2]; islands healthy and fertile, east of North America on the Western Hemisphere.

3. Along the eastern coast, is a remarkable current, called the Gulf Stream, the waters of which are much warmer than those of the ocean through which it flows.

What is said of its population? 2. What, of its institutions? 2

What remarkable current along the eastern coast? 3. What is said of its waters? 3.

---

[1] In-sti-tu'-tions, governments, etc.

[2] A-zores' or A-zo'res.

4. The climate in the north is cold; in the middle, mild and agreeable; in the south, exceedingly warm.

5. Owing to various causes, the climate of North America is much colder than that of Europe, in places equally distant from the equator.

6. The northern parts have been partially explored by Captains Parry, McKenzie, Barrow, and others.



Canadian Log Hut.

What is said of the climate of the north? 4. Of the interior or middle? 4. Of the south? 4. Of North America in general? 5. What places on the earth are the hottest? Those of the equator, the cold increasing to the Poles. Who explored the northern parts? 6.



Subterranean or underground Huts in the northern regions.

7. The population of North America is about thirty-nine millions, consisting of whites, negroes, and Indians. Many of the inhabitants of the north build huts of snow and ice; others live in subterranean[1] ones.

8. They subsist[2] chiefly on seals and other fish, and ride in sledges drawn by dogs or rein-deer. Some live on moss and the bark of trees.

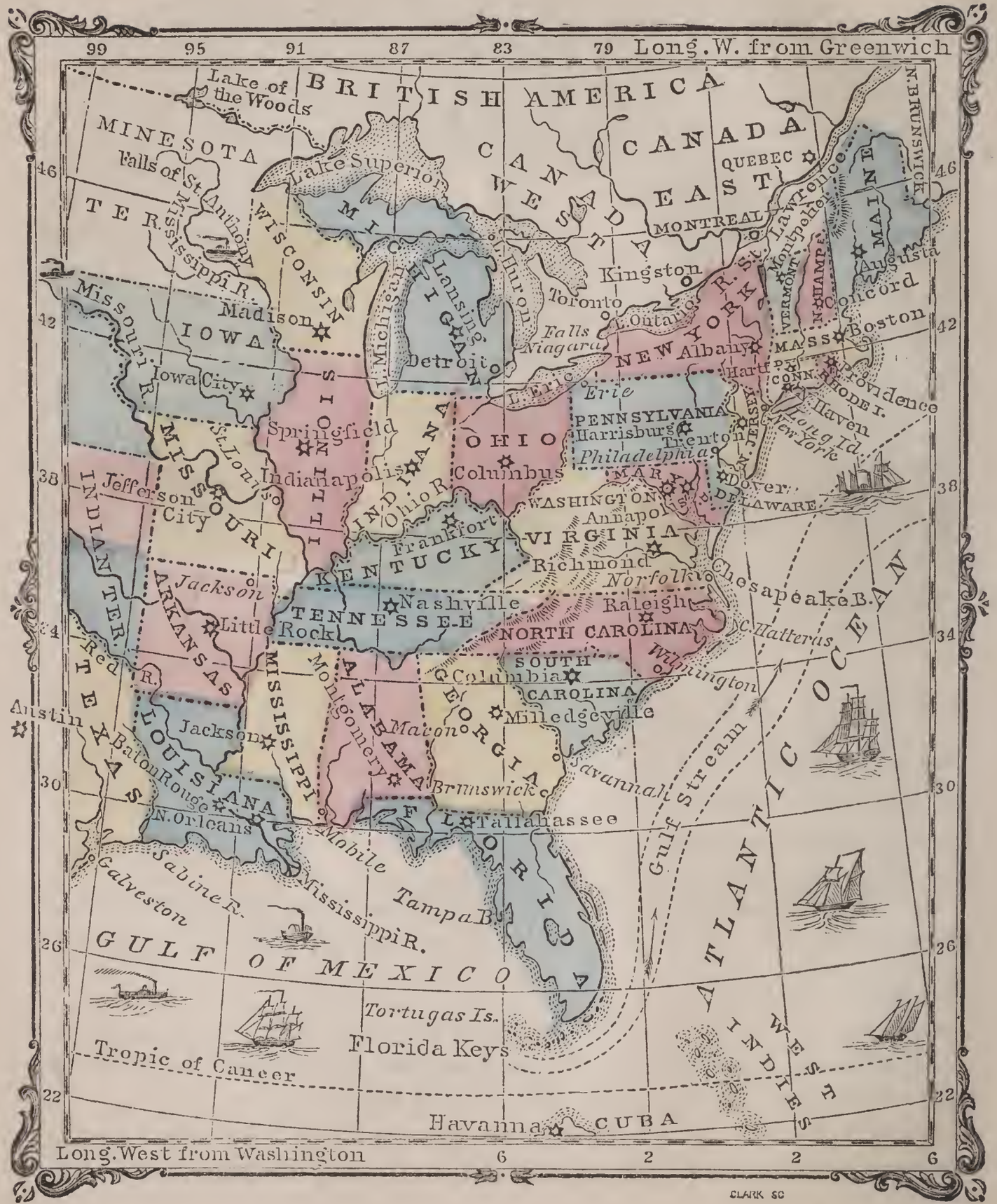
What is the population of North America? 7. In what do the inhabitants of the north live? 7 On what do they subsist? 8.

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[1] SUB TER-RA'-NE-AN, under the ground.

[2] SUB-SIST', live, feed.

MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.



LESSON XXX.

The Six Eastern States.—What other name have the Eastern States? New England. Which of them border on the Atlantic? Me. N-He. Ms. R-Id. Ct. Which are bounded on the north by British America? Vt. N-He. Me.

What province of British America lies north of these States? C-Et. What province east of Maine? N-Bk. Name the Eastern States? Me. N-He. Ms. R-Id. Ct. Vt. The capitals of each? Aa. Cd. Bn. Pe. and Newport, Hd. and N-Hn. Mr.

The Four Middle States.—What province lies on the north of these States? C-Wt. Which of them lie on the Atlantic? N-Yk. N-Jy. De. What states bound them on the south? Md. Va. What, on the west? Oo.

Name the Middle States? N-Yk. N-Jy. Pa. De. Name the capitals of each? Ay. of N-Yk., Tn. of N-Jy., Hg. of Pa., Dr. of De.

The Ten Southern States.—What ocean and gulf on the east and south of these States? Ac. Mo. Which state forms a peninsula? Fa.

Which extends farthest north? Va. Which, the most southern? Fa. and Ts. What river between Mississippi and Louisiana? Mi. What, in Louisiana? Mi. Rd.

To what falls have steamboats ascended the Mississippi? S-Ay. What states border on the southern ones? As. Te. Ky. Oo. Pa. De.

Name the Southern States? Md. Va. N-Ca. S-Ca. Ga. Fa. Aa. Mi. La. Ts. The capitals of each? As., Rd., Rh., Ca., Me., Te., My., Jn., B-Re., An.

The Eleven Western States.—Which of these States lie on the Mississippi? As. Te. Ky. Mi. Is. Wn. Ia. Which, on the Ohio? Is. Ia. Oo. Ky. Which is mostly surrounded by Lakes? Mn. Which lies on the Pacific? Ca. (p. 88.)

Territories.—What Territories lie on the Pacific? On. Wn. (p. 88.) Name the other Territories? (See p. 88.) Ma. Na. Ks. In. Uh. N-Mo.

What large lakes bound the Western States on the north? Sr. Hn. Ee. What lake lies mostly in Michigan? Mn. What falls between Erie and Ontario? Na.

Name the Western States? Oo. Ky. Te. As. Mi. Is. Ia. Mn. Ia. Wn. Ca. (p. 88.) Their capitals? Cs., Ft., Ne., L-Rk., J-Cy., Sd., Is., Lg., I-Cy., Mn., S-Cy. (p. 88.)

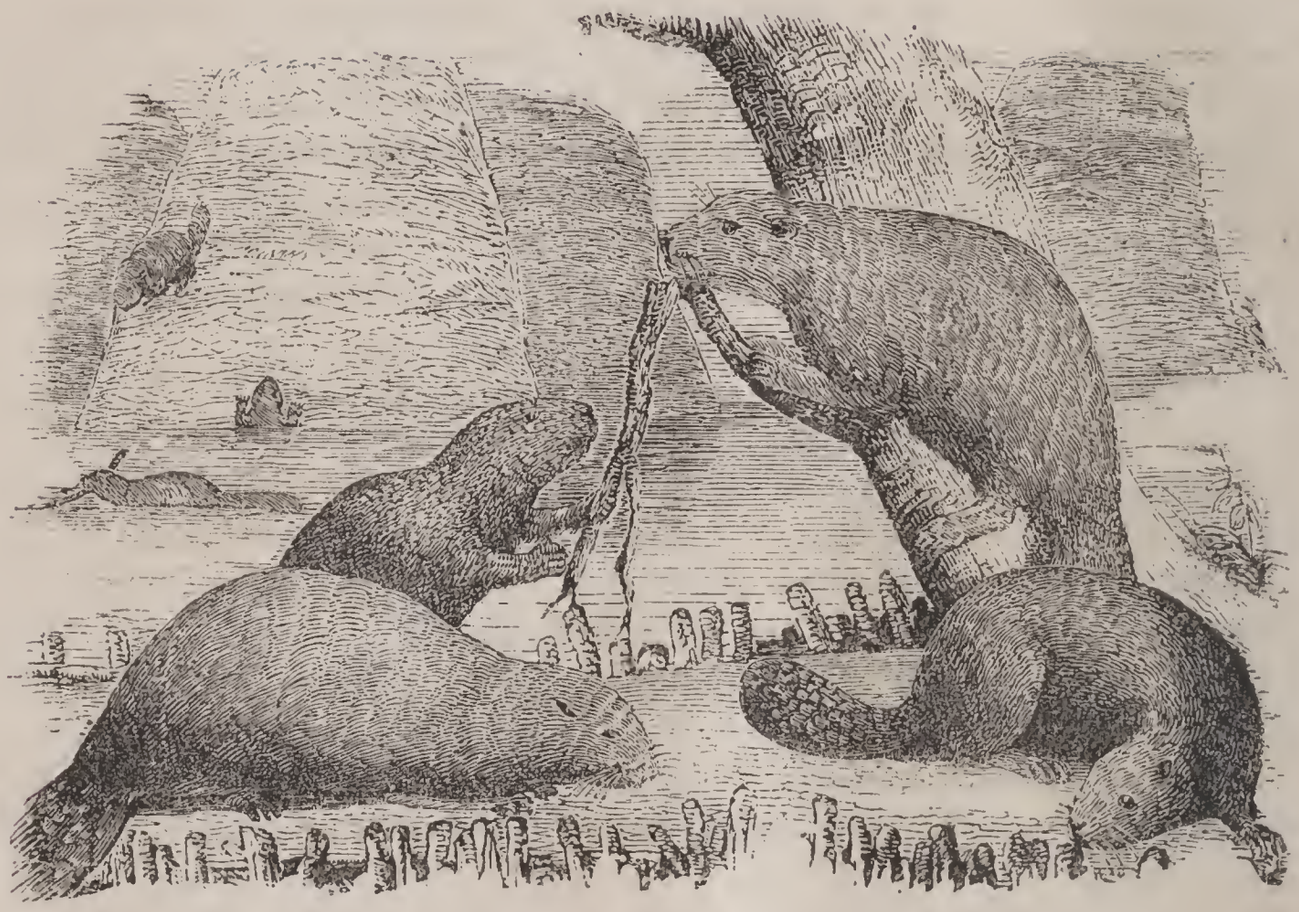
☞ If the learner is old enough, let him now bound each State separately, in one or more lessons.

Situation.—What ocean on the east of the United States? Ac. What country on the north? B-Aa. What gulf on the south? Mo. What ocean on the west? Pc.

What river between the United States and British America? S-Le. What large river flows into the Gulf of Mexico? Mi. What large ones flow into the Mississippi? Mi. Oo. As. Rd. What lakes between the United States and British America? Oo. Ee. Hn. Sr. Ws. Name all the States in the Union.

LESSON XXXI.

THE UNITED STATES.



Beavers building a Dam.

1. The United States form the most important part of America. They comprise thirty-one States and eight Territories, besides the District of Columbia, ceded to the United States by Maryland and Virginia.

2. They are divided into Eastern or New England, Middle, Southern, and Western States.

XXXI.—What do the United States form? 1. What do they comprise? 1. What District besides? 1. How are they divided? 2.

3. Thirteen States—New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia—were British Colonies till 1776[1], when they unitedly published an instrument, called the "Declaration of Independence."

4. The American Army was commanded by General George Washington, who was universally revered.



View of the Great Falls of Niagara on the Niagara River, between Lakes Erie and Ontario.

Which states unitedly opposed Great Britain? 3. When did they declare their Independence? 3. Who commanded our army? 4.

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[1] Seventeen hundred and seventy-six.



View of the Park and City Hall, in New York.

5. After a contest of seven years, the British were compelled to acknowledge our Independence.

6. In 1812[1] another war occurred between the British and Americans, in which the latter gained many battles on land and at sea.

7. The principal mountains are, the Alleghanies on the east, and the Rocky Mountains on the west.

How long did the contest continue? 5. What were the British compelled to do? 5. When did another war occur? 6. What is said respecting the battles? 6. What are the principal mountains of the United States on the east? 7. What, on the west? 7.

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[1] Eighteen hundred and twelve.

8. In the Mississippi Valley, comprising the Western States, are vast forests, extensive grassy plains, called Prairies; and some of the largest rivers in the world.

9. In North America, there are supposed to be more than fifty thousand miles of river navigation; and the United States are intersected or crossed by canals and railroads in various places.

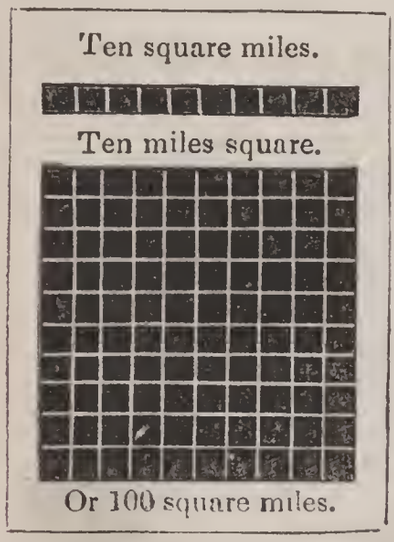


View of Philadelphia.

What does the Mississippi Valley comprise? 8. What is said of its forests and plains? 8. What, of its rivers? 8. How many miles of river navigation in North America? 9. What is said respecting railroads and canals? 9.

16. Free schools and colleges are so numerous, that the people in general receive a good education.

17. All religions are tolerated[1] by law in the United States. The population is over twenty-three millions.



18. The District of Columbia, when ceded[2] by Maryland and Virginia to the United States in 1790[3], was ten miles square, and lay on both sides of the Potomac river.

19. Alexandria county, formerly a part of this District, was ceded back to Virginia, by Congress, in 1846.

20. *Washington*, the capital[4] of the United States, is situ-

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What is said of schools and colleges? 16. What is said of religions? 17. What is the population? 17. What was it by the census of 1840? About seventeen millions. When was the District of Columbia ceded to the United States? 18. What is said of its extent and situation? 18.

What is meant by 10 miles square? A square having four sides, each ten miles long. What, by a square? Any figure or thing having four equal sides and four equal angles or corners. How many square miles did the District of Columbia at first contain? One hundred.

What is said of the county of Alexandria? 19. What and where is the capital of the United States? 20. What place was the first capital? 20.

How many inhabitants has Washington city? 20. By whom was it laid

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[1] Tol'-er-a-ted, allowed, permitted.

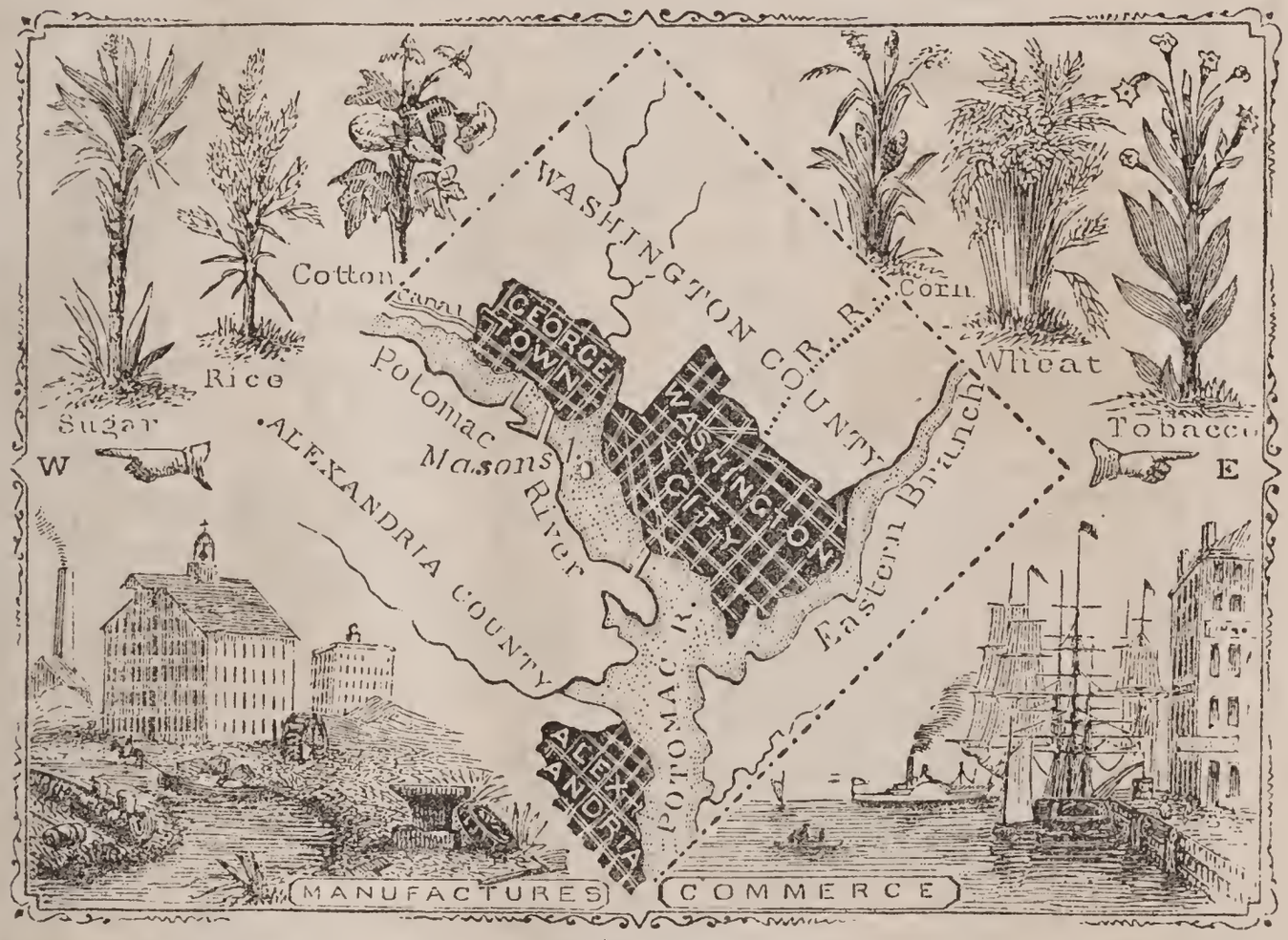
[2] Ce'-ded, granted, given.

[3] Seventeen hundred and ninety.

[4] Cap'-i-tal, seat of government.

ated on the Potomac, in this District. *Philadelphia* was the first capital.

21. Washington has now about forty thousand inhabitants. It was laid out by General Washington.



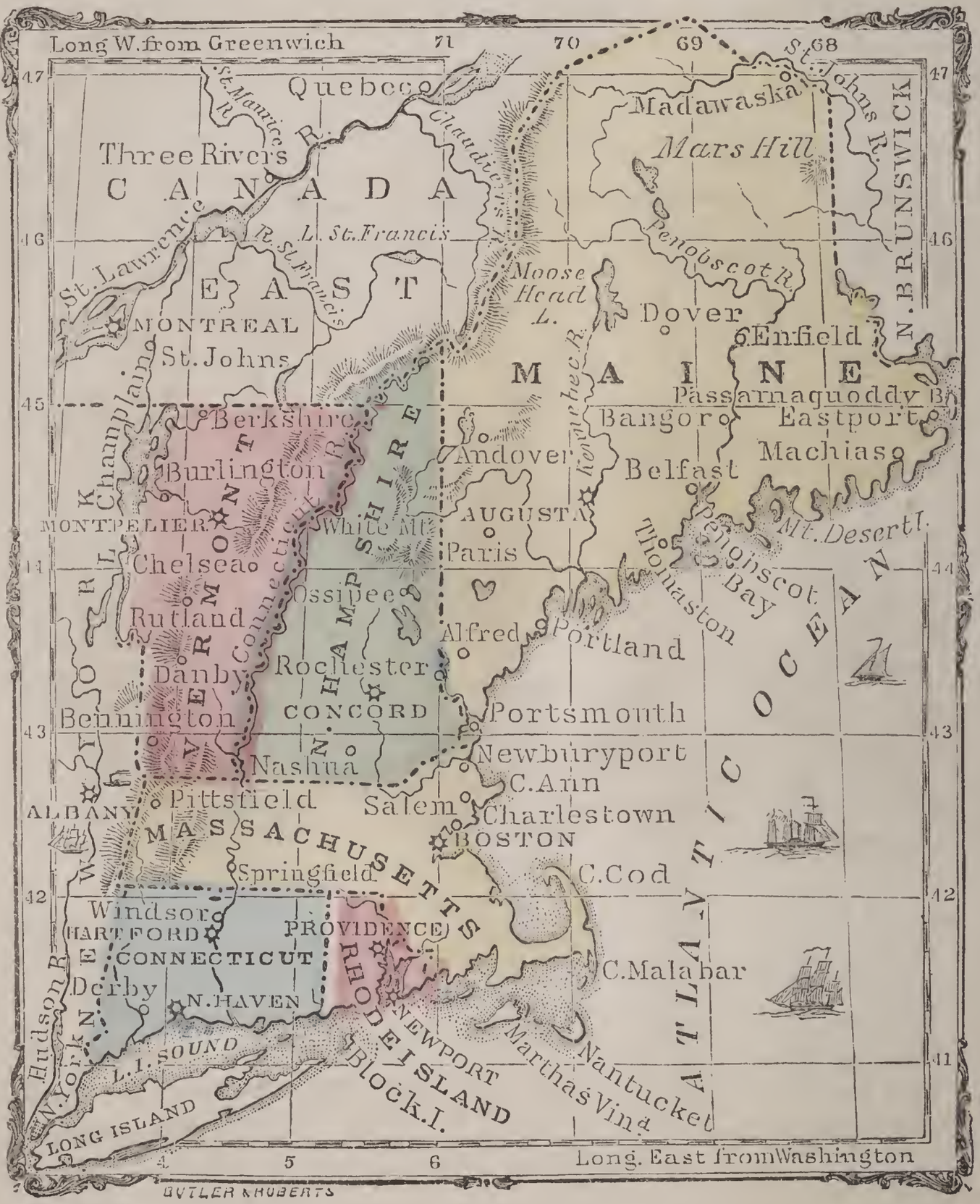
Map of the District of Columbia.

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out? 20. What two towns in this District? Wn. and Gn. (See the map of the District.) On what river are Georgetown and Alexandria? Pc. Does this river run northerly or southerly?

Which town is most northerly? Gn. Which is most southerly? Aa. Which are on the north side of the river? Gn. Wn. Between what streams does Washington lie? The two branches of the Potomac. Which is now the only county in the District? Wn.

MAP OF THE EASTERN STATES.



LESSON XXXII.

Maine.—What bounds it on the north? Canada East. What on the east? N-Bk. What, on the south and west? Ac. N-He. C-Et. What and where is the capital? Aa. Kc. · Which is the largest town? Pd. Which are the principal rivers? Kc. Pt. S-Js.

What towns on the Penobscot? Bt. Br. Ed. What bay on the east? Py. What towns in this part? Et. Ms. What one on the St. Johns R.? Ma. What, on the coast? Et. Ms. Tn. Pd. What lake is the source of the Kennebec? M-Hd. What bay on the coast? Pt. What island near it? M-Dt.

New Hampshire.—Bound it on the north? C-Et. On the east? Me. and Ac. On the south? Ms. On the west? Vt. Capital and largest town? Cd., Manchester.

On what ocean is Portsmouth? Ac. What mountains in the north? We. What river on the west? Ct. What on the principal towns? Dover, Na.

Vermont.—Bound it? C-Et: N-He: Ms: N-Yk. What lake on the northwest? Cn. Which are the principal towns? Bu-n. Bn. Mr.

What river separates this state from New Hampshire? Ct. What states does it flow through? Ms. and Ct. Into what sound does it flow? L-I-Sd.

Massachusetts.—Bound it on the north? Vt. and N-He. On the east? Ac. On the south? Ct. R-Id. and Ac. On the west? N-Yk. Largest town? Bn.

What towns on or near the coast? Nt. Sm. Cn. Bn. What capes? An. Cd. Mr. What towns in the west? Pd. Sd. What large and flourishing town in the interior of the state? Worcester. What islands on the southeast? Nt. M-Vineyard.

Rhode Island.—Bound it? Ms: Ms: Ac: Ct. Capitals? Pe. and Nt. Largest town? Pe. What island belongs to it? Bk. What town on the coast? Nt.

Connecticut.—Bound it? Ms: R-Id: L-I-Sd: N-Yk. How long is the sound? One hundred and twenty miles. What island south of it? L-Id. Which are the capitals? Hd. and N-Hn. Which are the five largest towns? N-Hn. Hd. Norwich, New London, and Middletown. Which is the largest town? N-Hn.

On what river are Hartford, Windsor, and Middletown? Ct. On what, are New London and Norwich? On the Thames river, in the eastern part of the state.

Situation.—Name the Eastern States? Me. N-He. Vt. Ms. R-Id. Ct. Which border on the Atlantic? Me. N-He. Ms. R-Id. Ct. What province on the north? C-Et. What, on the east? N-Bk. What state on the west? N-Yk.

Why were the eastern states first called New England? From their fancied resemblance to old England.

LESSON XXXIII.

THE SIX EASTERN OR NEW ENGLAND STATES.



Indians attacking the First Settlers.

1. The Six Eastern or New England States are, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.[1]

XXXIII.—How many Eastern States are there? 1. Which are they? 1.

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[1] Con-nect-i-cut, (Con-net'-e-cut.)

2. These States were settled more than two hundred years ago, by pious emigrants from England, who were called Puritans or Pilgrims.

3. The rock on which they landed, at Plymouth, Massachusetts, is often visited, and held in great veneration.

4. On Bunker Hill, near Boston, a monument of granite



View of Boston and Bunker Hill.

When were these States settled? 2. By whom? 2. What were they called? 2. Why were they called Puritans? Because they professed to have a purer religion than others. Why called Pilgrims also? Because they came to this country for the enjoyment of their religion. What is said of Plymouth rock? 3. Where is Bunker Hill? 4. What has been erected there? 4. For what purpose? 4.

has been erected, to commemorate[1] the battle fought there, at the commencement of the Revolution.

5. New England is distinguished for the intelligence and enterprise of its inhabitants, and its valuable system of common schools.

6. A large part of Maine, especially in the north, is covered with forests; and much lumber is exported.



Ship Building.

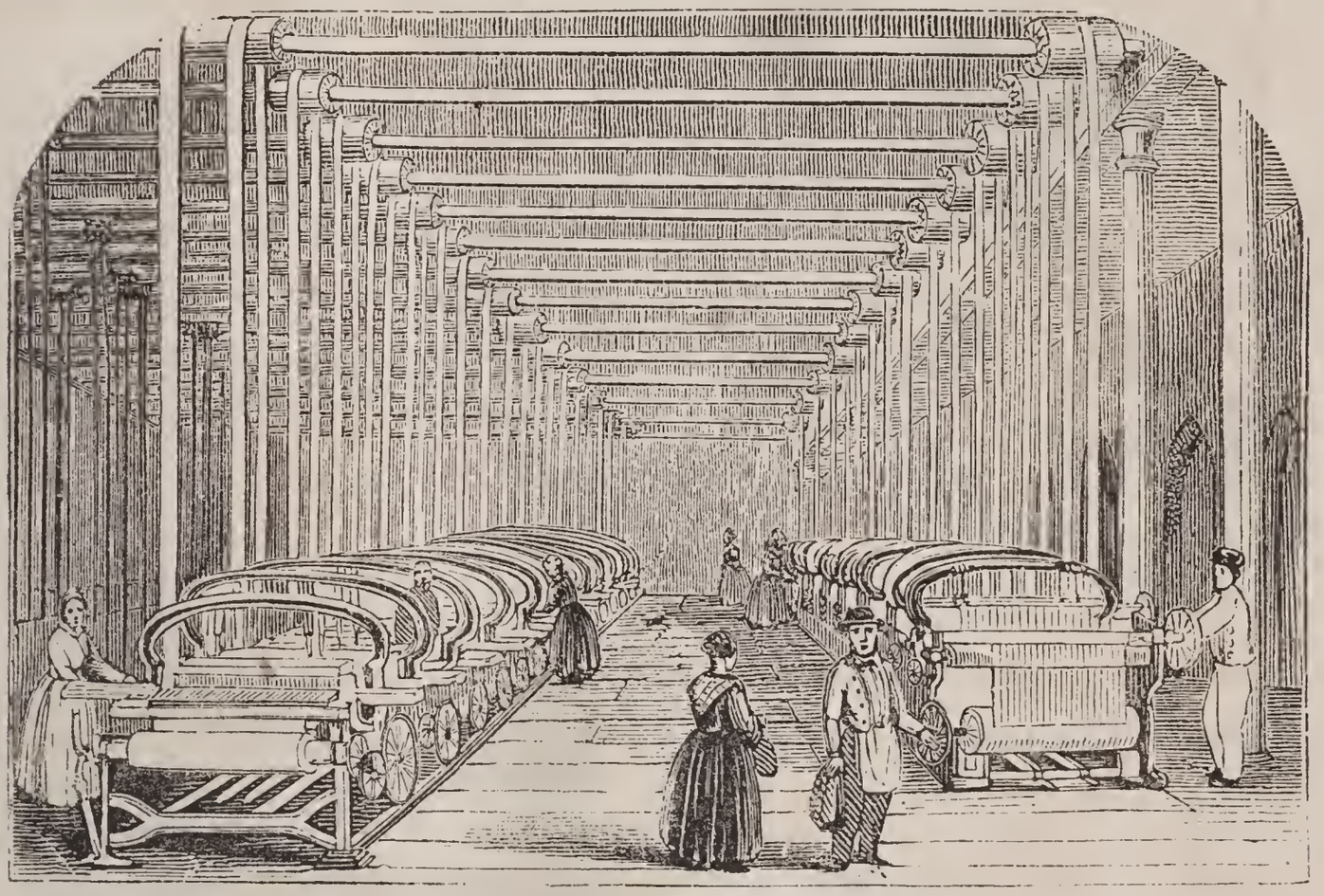
For what is New England distinguished in respect to its inhabitants? 5. For what else is it distinguished? 5. With what is a large part of Maine covered? 6. What is said of its lumber? 6.

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[1] COM-MEM'-O-RATE, to call to remembrance, keep in mind.

7. New Hampshire and Vermont are hilly countries; and the inhabitants chiefly farmers and graziers.[1]

8. The land in Massachusetts is highly cultivated, and it is the most populous State in New England. The islands, Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, belong to this State.



Interior of the Cotton Factory.

What is said of New Hampshire and Vermont? 7. What of their inhabitants? 7. What, of the land in Massachusetts? 8. What, in respect to the population of the state? 8 What islands are mentioned, as belonging to this state? 8. What is said of Boston? 9. On what harbor is Boston? Bn. (See map p. 72.) What important towns around

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[1] GRA'-ZIERS, those who feed cattle on grass.



Map of the vicinity of Boston.

9. *Boston* in this State, is a wealthy and commercial city, and the largest in New England.

10. *Lowell* is the largest manufacturing town in the Union.

11. *Providence* and *Newport* in Rhode I.; *New Haven* and *Hartford* in Connecticut; *Portland* in Maine; and *Portsmouth* in New Hampshire; are large towns.

12. The soil of Connecticut is good; and most of the people are farmers.

13. This State has some very flourishing manufactories.

14. A large fund is set apart for the support of free schools.



The Charter Oak at Hartford, Connecticut.

Boston? Cn. Ce. Ry What is said of Lowell? 10. Which are the

15. Rhode Island is the smallest State in the Union. It is noted for its manufactures.

16. Narragansett Bay is a beautiful expanse of water, thirty miles in extent. At the head of this bay lies Providence, the largest town in Rhode Island, to which place it is navigable for large ships.



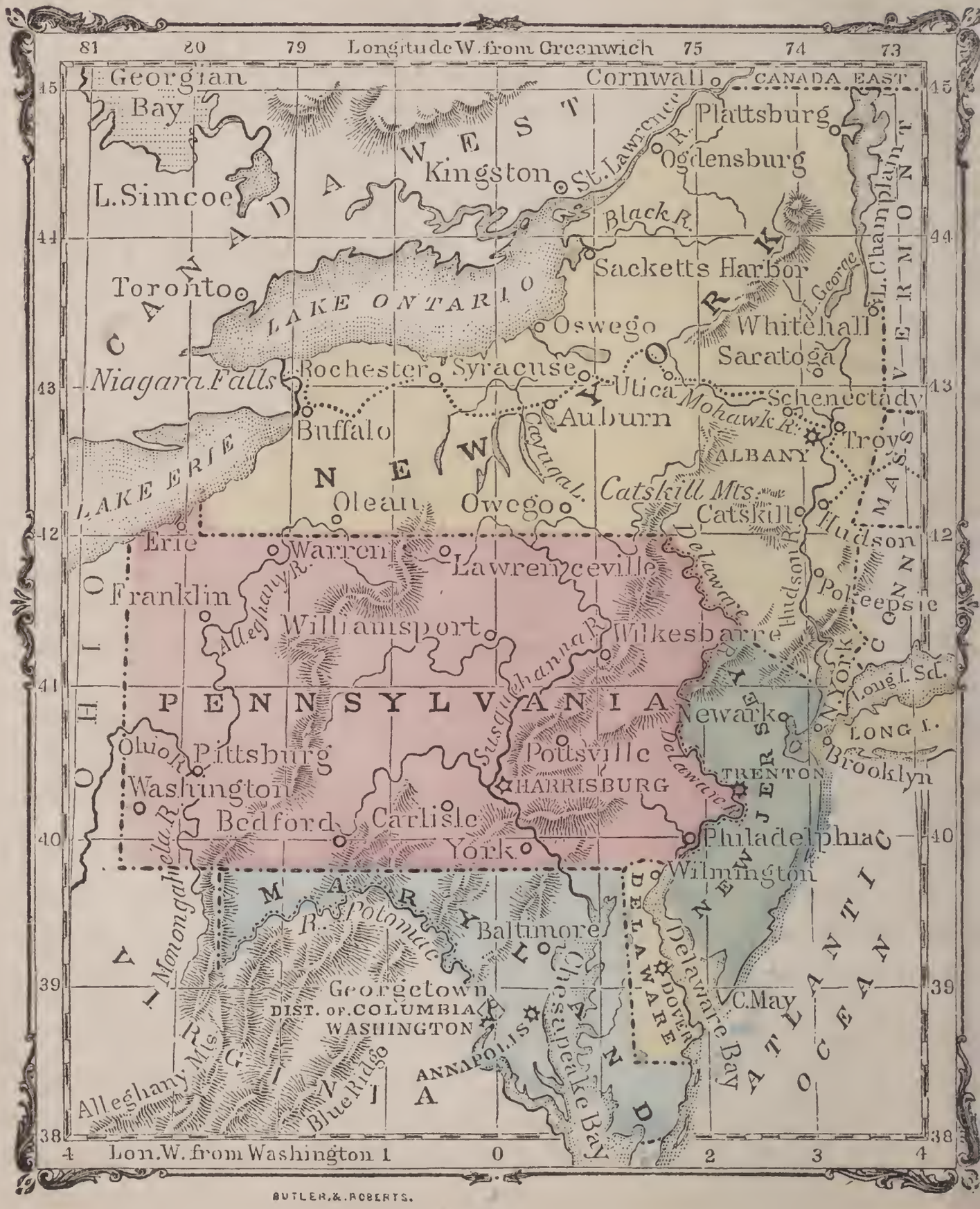
Map of the vicinity of Providence.

17. Newport, situated on the island of Rhode Island, is noted for its fine harbor and healthy climate.

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largest towns in Rhode Island? 11. In Connecticut? 11. In Maine? 11. Which, in New Hampshire? 11. What is said of the soil of Connecticut? 12. What, of the people? 12. What, of the manufactories? 13. What, of the schools? 14. Which is the smallest State in the Union? 15. For what is it noted? 15. What town at the head of Narragansett Bay? Pe. (See map.) What town on Rhode Island? Nt. What other important places in the vicinity of Providence? Pt. Wk. Wn. Bl. What islands in the bay? Ct. Pe. What is said of this bay? 16. How far is it navigable? 16. Which is the largest town in Rhode Island? 16. Where is Newport? 17. For what is it noted? 17.

MAP OF THE MIDDLE STATES.



LESSON XXXIV.

New York.—What bounds it on the east? Vt. Ms. and Ct. On the south? Pa. N-Jy. and the Atlantic. On the west and north? C-Wt.

What lakes and river between it and Canada? Ee. Oo. S-Le. What Falls between the lakes? Na. What river in the east? Hn. What is the principal branch of the Hudson? Mk. What towns on the Hudson? N-Yk. Pe. Cl. Hn. Ay. Ty.

What lake and river are connected both by a railway and canal? Ee. Hn. What towns are so connected? Bo. Ay. What towns on this route? Sy. Ua. Se. An. Rr. Bo. On what lake is Buffalo? Ee. What mountains in the south? Cl.

What towns on Lake Ontario? Oo. S-Hr. What, in the north? Og. Pg. What, northeast of Schenectady? Sa. Wl. What lakes in the northeast? Ge. and Cn.

What is the capital of this State? Ay. On what river is it? Hn. Which is the largest town? N-Yk. What large town on Long Island, opposite New York? Bn.

New Jersey.—Bound it? N-Yk: N-Yk. and Ac: De: Pa. What river on the west? De. In what state does it rise? N-Yk.

What bay between New Jersey and Delaware? De. The capital and the largest town? Tn. Nk. What cape at the south? My.

Pennsylvania.—Bound it on the north? N-Yk. On the east? N-Yk. and N-Jy. On the south? De. Md. Va. On the west? Oo. Which, and on what river is the capital? Hg. Sa. The largest town? Pa. The principal rivers? De. Sa. Ay. Ma. What do the Alleghany and Monongahela form? Oo.

In what state do the first three rise? N-Yk. Into what bay does the Susquehanna flow? Ce. Into what bay does the Delaware flow? De.

What town on the Ohio at the junction of its two branches? Pg. The five largest towns? Pa., Pg., Alleghany City, Reading, Lancaster.

Delaware.—Bound it? Pa: D-By: Md: Md. Which is the capital town? Dr. What other chief town? Wn. Which is in the north part? Wn.

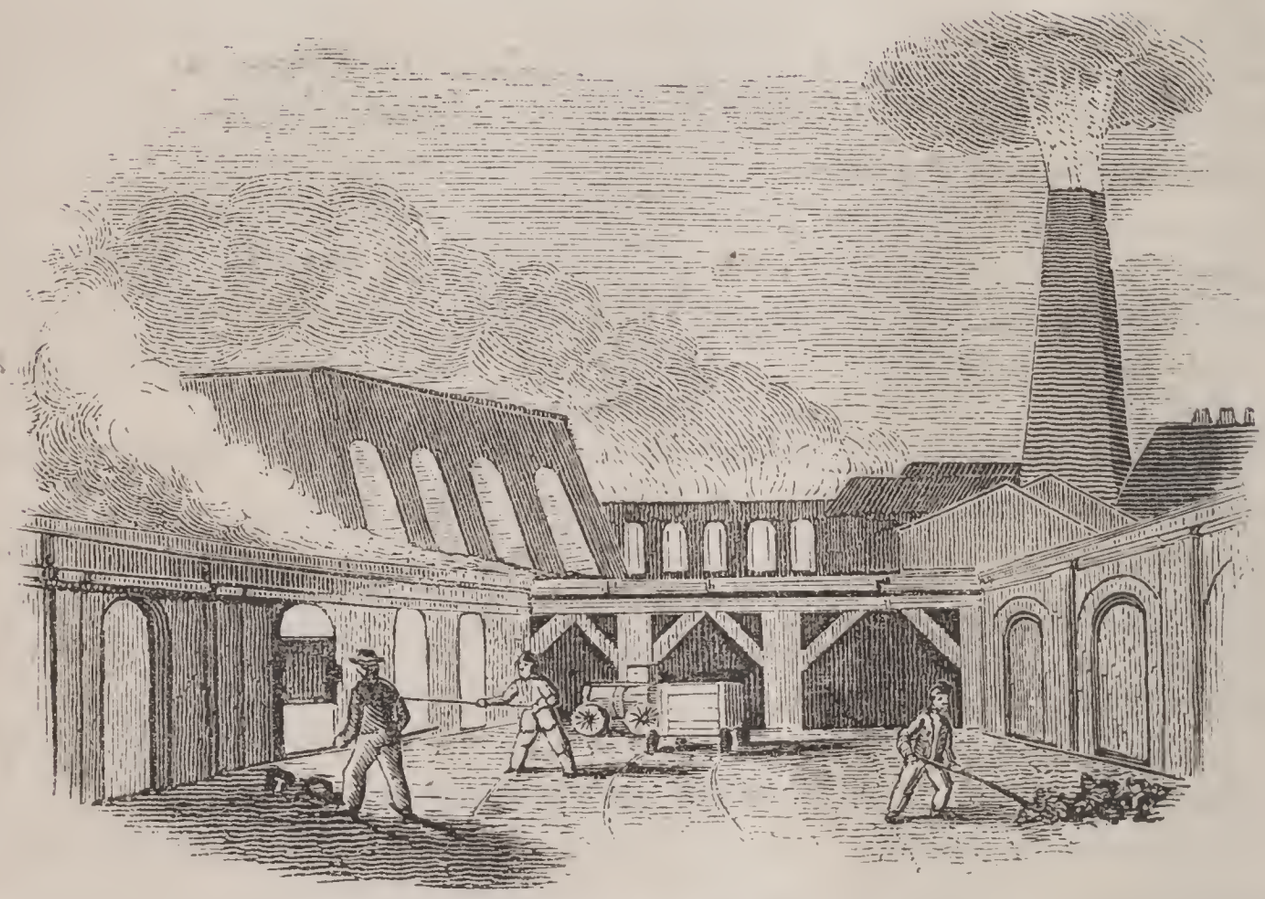
Situation.—What states lie on the east of the Middle States? Vt. Ms. Ct. What country on the north? C-Et. Lakes? Ee. Oo. What states south? Md. Va. Which states of this division border on the Atlantic? N-Yk. N-Jy. De. Which, on Lake Erie? N-Yk. Pa. What bays in the south? De. Ce.

Maryland.—Bound it? Pa: De. and Ac: Va: Va. Capital and largest town? As. Be. Which is a little northwest of the Chesapeake Bay? Be.

On what bay is Annapolis? Ce. What river on the west? Pc. What towns on it, in the District of Columbia? Wn. Gn. (Maryland is best shown on this map.)

LESSON XXXV.

THE FOUR MIDDLE STATES.



Iron Mines in Pennsylvania.

1. The Four Middle States are, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware.

2. They were originally settled by the Dutch or Hollanders, and by the English.

XXXV.—How many Middle States are there? 1. Name them? 1. By whom were they settled? 2.

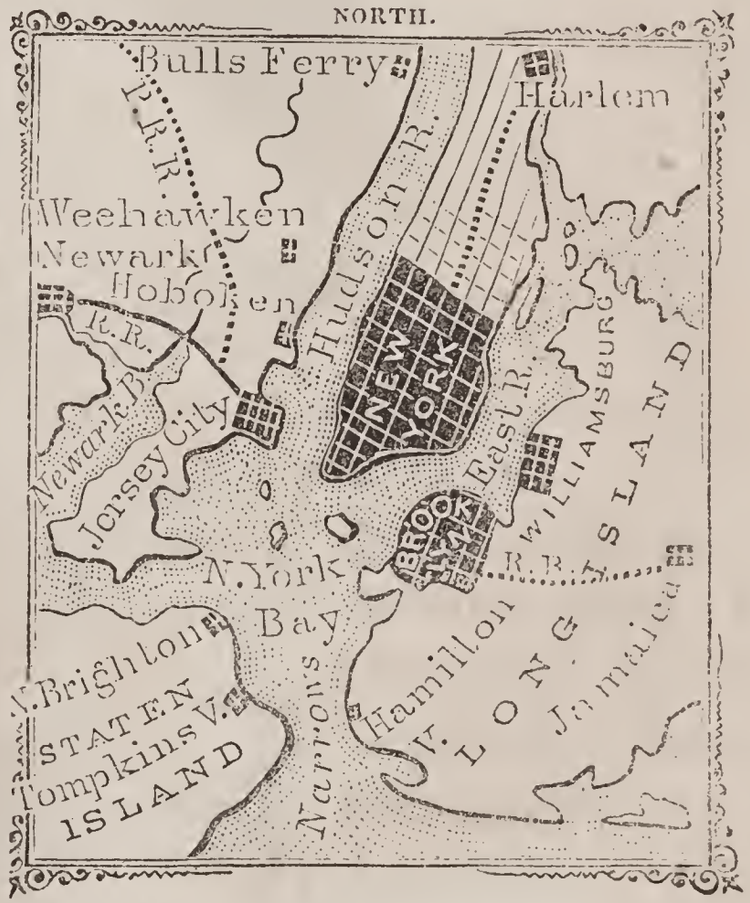
3. The people are well informed, and mostly engaged in the cultivation of wheat and foreign commerce.

4. *West Point*, in New York, has a Military Academy, and is situated on the west bank of the Hudson, about fifty miles from the city of New York.

5. *New York* is the largest and most commercial city in America.

Its population, by the census of 1850[1], was five hundred and fifteen thousand five hundred and seven:—over half a million of people!

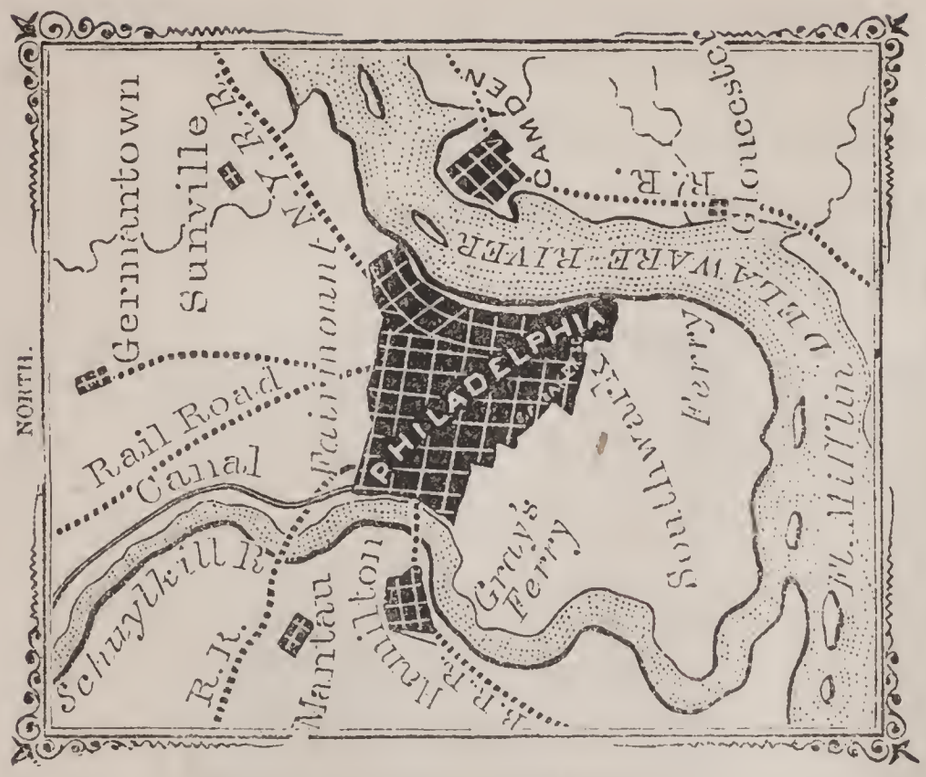
6. The city is supplied with pure water brought from the Croton River, by an aqueduct, forty miles long.



Map of New York and its Vicinity.

What is said of the people? 3. In what are they mostly engaged? 3. Where is West Point? 4. What Academy has it? 4. What is said of the city of New York? 5. What was its population in 1850? 5. How is it supplied with water? 6. How long is the aqueduct? 6. Which are the principal places around New York? Bn. Wg. J-Cy. (See its map.) What bay, south of it? N-Yk. What is its entrance called? Ns.

[1] Eighteen hundred and fifty.



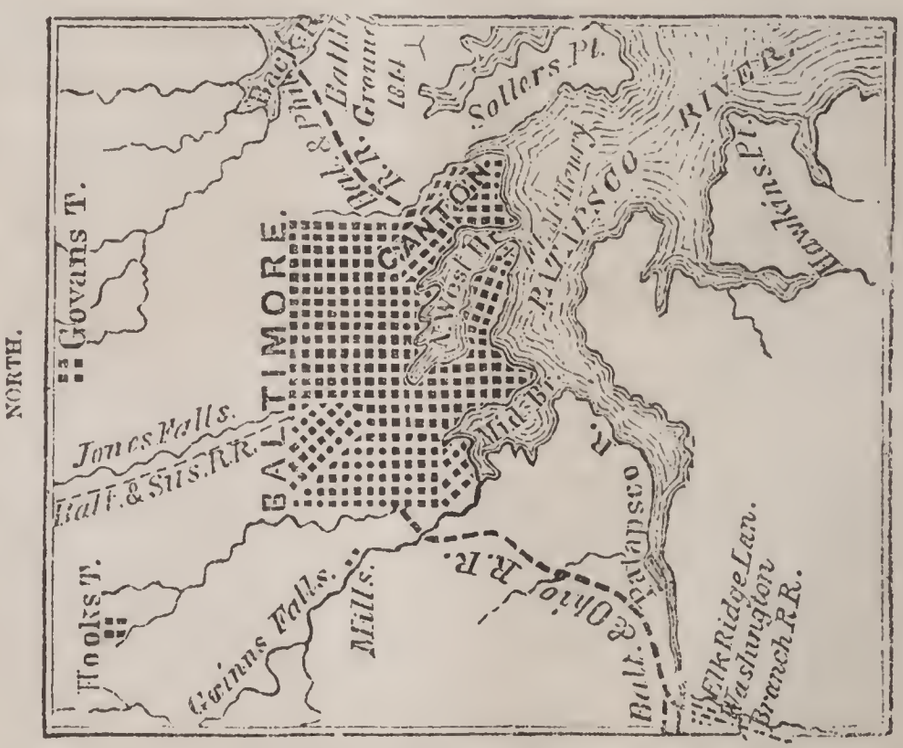
Map of the Vicinity of Philadelphia.

7. Pennsylvania has extensive iron and coal mines. *Pittsburg* is the chief seat of the iron manufacture.

8. *Philadelphia*, in this state, was founded by William Penn, and is next to New York in population.

9. Maryland is a grain-growing State. Tobacco is much cultivated.

10. The chief city is *Baltimore*, which has a population of one hundred and sixty-nine thousand. It has a monument in honor of Washington.



Map of the Vicinity of Baltimore.

For what is Pennsylvania noted? 7. What is said of Pittsburg? 7.

11. New Jersey is an agricultural State. Fruit and vegetables are raised here for the New York and Philadelphia markets. The capital town is *Trenton.*

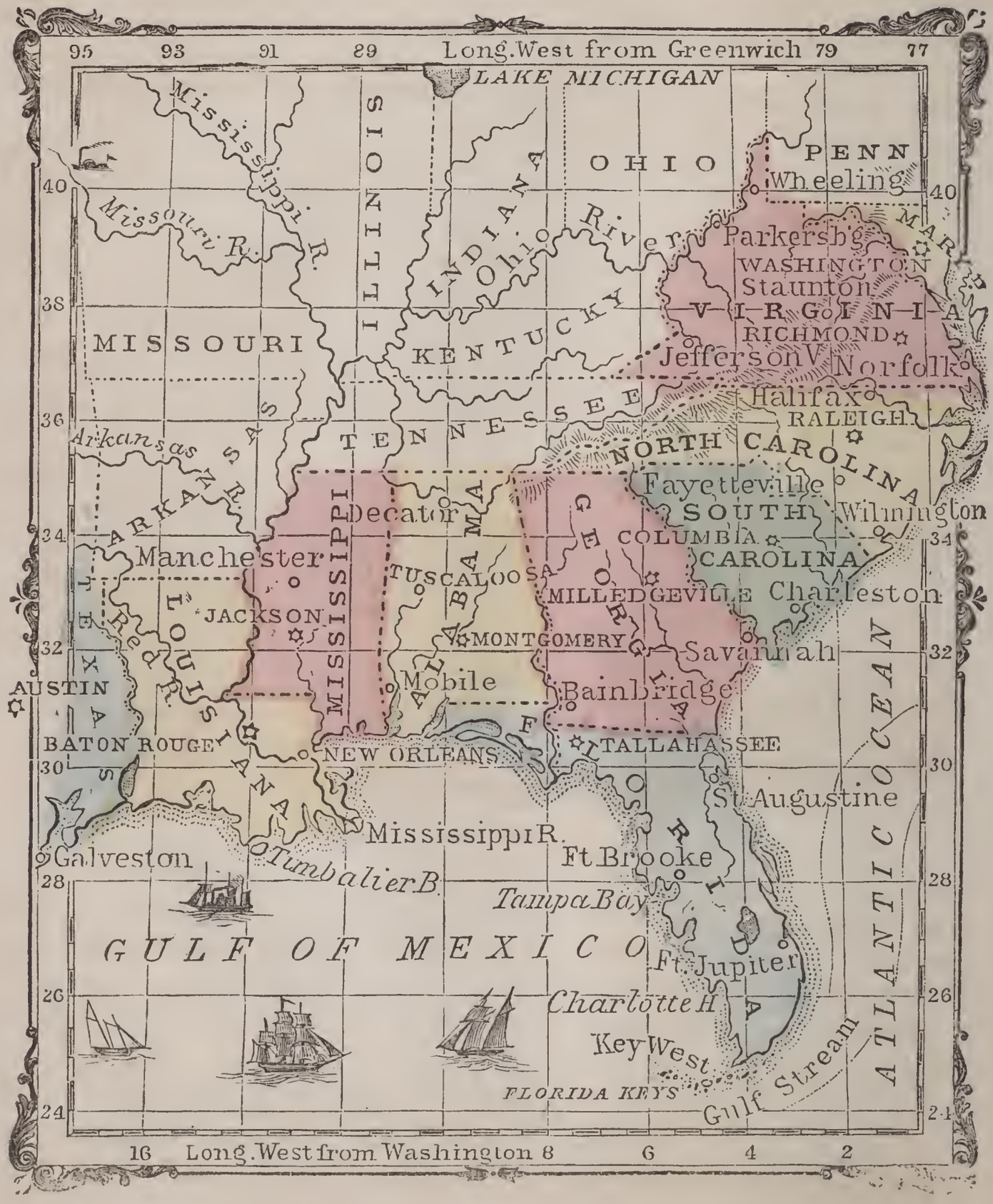
12. Delaware produces large quantities of grain and superfine flour. *Dover* is the capital.



View of the Ferry between New York and Brooklyn.

Who founded Philadelphia? 8. How does it rank in population? 8. Between what rivers is it? De. Sl. (See its map.) Which is on the east? De. What towns in its neighborhood? Cn. Hn. Gn. What is said of Maryland? 9. What is much cultivated? 9. Which is the chief city? 10. What is the population? 10. What monument has it? 10. On what river is Baltimore? Po. (See its map.) What fort is here? M-Hy. What is said of New Jersey? 11. What are raised here? 11. What is the capital? 11. What is said of Delaware? 12. The capital? 12.

MAP OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.



LESSON XXXVI.

Virginia.—Bound it on the north? Pa. Md. On the east? Md. and Atlantic. On the south? N-Ca. Te. On the west? Ky. Oo. What river on the northeast? Potomac. Which are the five largest towns in the order of their population? Rd. Nk. Petersburgh, Wheeling, Alexandria. What river on the northwest? Oo. Capital and largest town? Rd.

North Carolina.—Bound it? Va: Ac: S-Ca. and Ga: Te. Capital? Rh. The chief towns? Wn. Fe. Rh. Newbern. Near what ocean is Wilmington? Ac. What mountains? Alleghany.

South Carolina.—Bound it on the north? N-Ca. On the east? Ac. N-Ca. On the southwest? Ga. What is the capital? Ca. Largest town? Cn.

Georgia.—Bound it on the north? Te. and N-Ca. On the east? Ac. and S-Ca. On the south? Fa. On the west? Aa. Principal towns? Sh. Aa. Macon, Columbus. What is the capital, and on what river? Me. on the Oconee.

Florida.—Bound it on the north? Aa. and Ga. On the east and south? Ac. On the west? G-of-Mo. Capital? Te. The largest town? K-Wt.

What fort on the east? Jr. What, on the west? Be. What bay and harbor on the west? Ta. Ce. What islands on the south? F-Ks. What current near them? The Gulf-Stream. How wide is the Gulf of Mexico? Eleven hundred miles.

Alabama.—Bound it? Te: Ga: G-of-Mo. and Fa: Mi. Capital? My. Largest town? Me. Which town in the west was the former capital? Ta. What river runs across the northern part of this state? Tennessee. Where does it flow? Oo.

Mississippi.—Bound it? Te: Aa: G-of-Mo. and La: La. and As. The capital? Jn. The largest town? Natchez. Into what gulf does the Mississippi flow? G-of-Mo.

Louisiana.—Bound it? As. and Mi: Mi. and G-of-Mo: G-of-Mo: Ts. Which is the largest town? N-Os. Capital? B-Re. On what river is it? Mi. How long is the river? Twenty-six hundred miles. (For the next answers, see p. 88.)

Texas.—Bound Texas? In-Ty: As. and La: G-of-Mo. Mo: Mo. and N-Mo. What river on the southwest? R-d-Ne. or Rio Grande. Capital? An. What town near the mouth of this river, on the Mexican side? Ms. (p. 88.) By whom has this place been recently taken from the Mexicans? By the troops of the United States, commanded by Gen. Z. Taylor.

Maryland.—(As the map and questions are inserted on pages 74 and 75, they are omitted here.)

Situation.—Which of the Southern States are on the Atlantic? Md. Va. N-Ca. S-Ca. Ga. Fa. Which, on the Gulf of Mexico? Fa. Aa. Mi. La. Ts.

Which lie farthest north? Va. Md. Which lie farthest south? Fa. Ts. Which border on the Mississippi river? La. Mi. Which is the largest? Ts.

LESSON XXXVII.

THE TEN SOUTHERN STATES.



View of Baltimore in Maryland.

1. The Ten Southern States are, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, and Texas.

XXXVII.—How many Southern States are there? 1. Name them? 1.

2. The first permanent settlement in the Southern States, was at *Jamestown*, Virginia, in 1607[1].

3. The Natural Bridge of Virginia is a great curiosity.

4. Virginia and Maryland produce tobacco, corn, and wheat. The productions of the rest are chiefly cotton, rice, sugar-cane, etc.

5. Gold is found in Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia.



Natural Bridge in Virginia.

6. The Magnolia tree abounds in these States.

7. *New Orleans*[2], on the Mississippi River, lately the capital of Louisiana[3], is the commercial emporium of the Western States and Territories.

Where was the first permanent settlement made? 2. When? 2. What curiosity has Virginia? 3. What does Virginia and Maryland produce? 4. What, the rest? 4. Where is gold found? 5. The Magnolia tree also? 6. Where is New Orleans? 7. Of what was it the capital? 7. What is said of it? 7

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[1] Sixteen hundred and seven. [2] NU-OR'-LE-ANZ. [3] LOO-E-ZE-AN'-A.



View of New Orleans.

Alabama grows the most cotton of any State in the Union; Mississippi next: Louisiana the most sugar-cane and rice: Virginia the most tobacco, and next to Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New York, the most wheat.

9. *Mobile*[1], in Alabama, is a place of much commercial importance. The chief town of Mississippi is *Natchez*[2].

10. The other chief towns are, *Baltimore* (Md.), *Richmond* (Va.), *Charleston* (S-Ca.), *Savannah* (Ga.)

What, of Alabama and Mississippi? 8. Of Louisiana and Virginia? 8. What, of Mobile? 9. Which is the chief town of Mississippi? 9. Which are the other chief towns of the Southern States? 10.

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[1] Mo-beel'. [2] Natch'-ez.

11. Florida and Texas were admitted into the Union in eighteen hundred and forty-five.

12. Texas was originally a part of Mexico. The soil and climate of these two States are exceedingly fine.

13. The climate of the Southern States is, in the low country, hot and unhealthy in summer; in winter, mild with little or no snow.

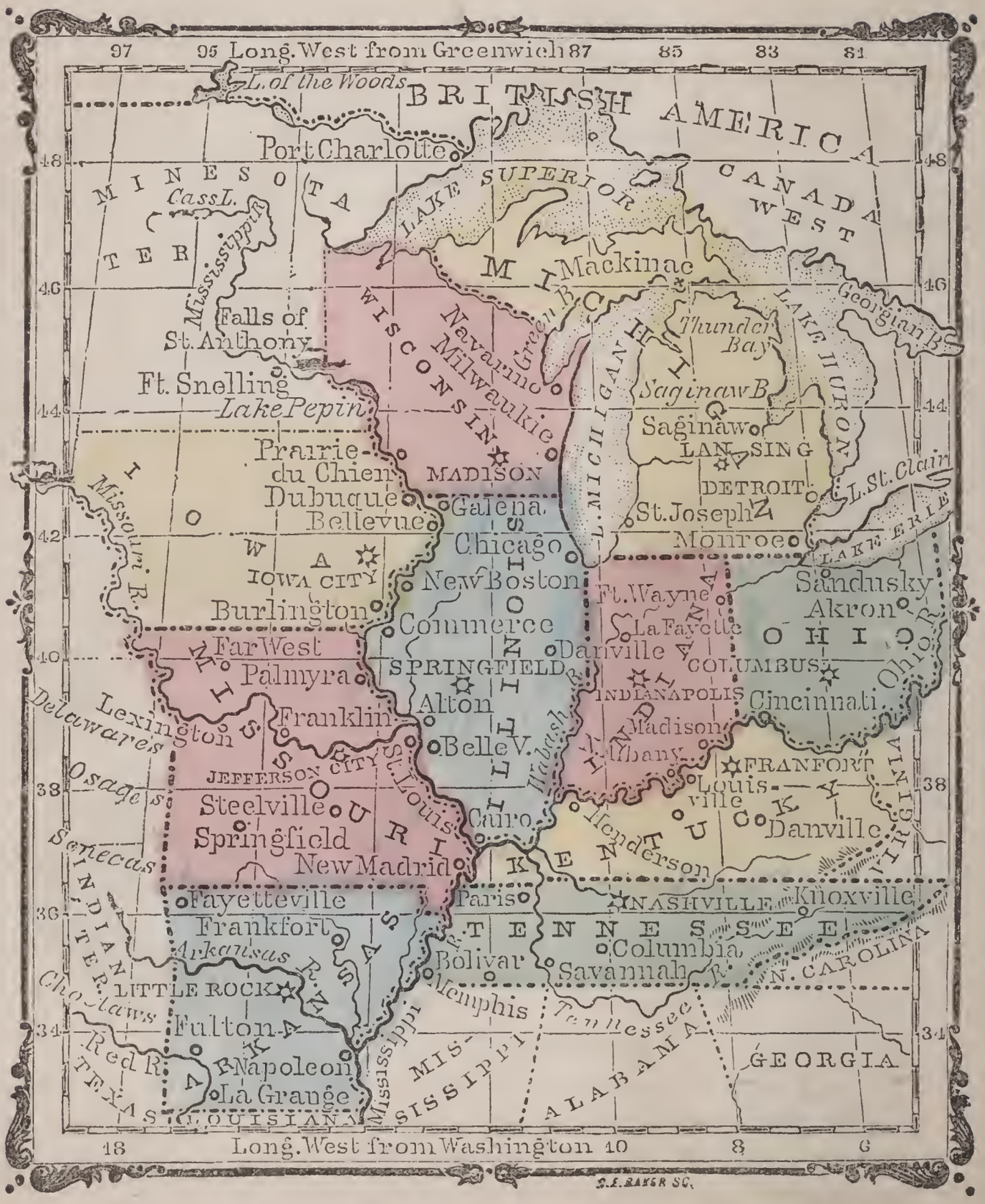
14. In the higher regions, the climate is, in summer, milder, and more healthy.



An eagle feeding her young.

When were Florida and Texas admitted into the Union? 11. What was Texas formerly a part of? 12. What is the climate of the Southern States, in the low country? 13. What, in the higher regions? 14.

MAP OF THE WESTERN STATES.



LESSON XXXVIII.

Ohio.—How is it bounded on the north? (See p. 89.) Mn. and L-Ee. On the east? Pa. Va. On the south? Ky. and Va. On the west? Ia.

What river on the south? Oo. What towns in this state? Ci. Cs. An. Sy. Which, and on what river, is the largest town? Ci. Oo. The capital? Cs.

Kentucky.—Bound it? Oo. Ia. and Is: Va: Te: Mi. What river on the north? Oo. What, on the west? Mi. The capital? Ft.

What other towns? Le. De. Hn. Which, and on what river, is the largest town? Le. Oo. Where does the Ohio flow? Mi.

Tennessee.—Bound it? Ky. and Va: N-Ca: Mi. Aa. Ga: As. Which is the capital and largest town? Ne. What other towns? Ca. Sh. Ke.

Indiana.—Bound it? Mn: Oo: Ky: Is. Which is the capital? Is. The largest town? N-Ay. What other towns? Mn. L-Fe. F-We.

Illinois.—Bound it? Wn: Ia. and L-Mn: Ky: Mi. and Ia. The capital? Sd. What towns on the Mississippi? Ga. N-Bn. Ce. An. Be. Co. What town on Lake Michigan? Co.

Missouri.—Bound it? Ia: Is. and Ky: As: I-Ty. and Ks, What towns? S-Ls. N-Md. Sd. J-Cy. Pa. What large river? Mi. Which, and on what river, is the largest town? S-Ls. Mi.

Arkansas.—Bound it? Mi: Te. and Mi: La: I-Ty. and Ts. What towns? L-Rk. Fe. Ft. Fn. Nn. L-Ge. What rivers? As. Rd. Where do they flow? Mi. Which, and on what river, is the largest town and capital? L-Rk. As.

Michigan.—Bound it? L-Sr: L-Hn: Ia. and Oo: L-Mn. and Wn. Chief towns? Dt. S-Jh. Sw. Me. Which is the capital and largest town? Lg. Dt.

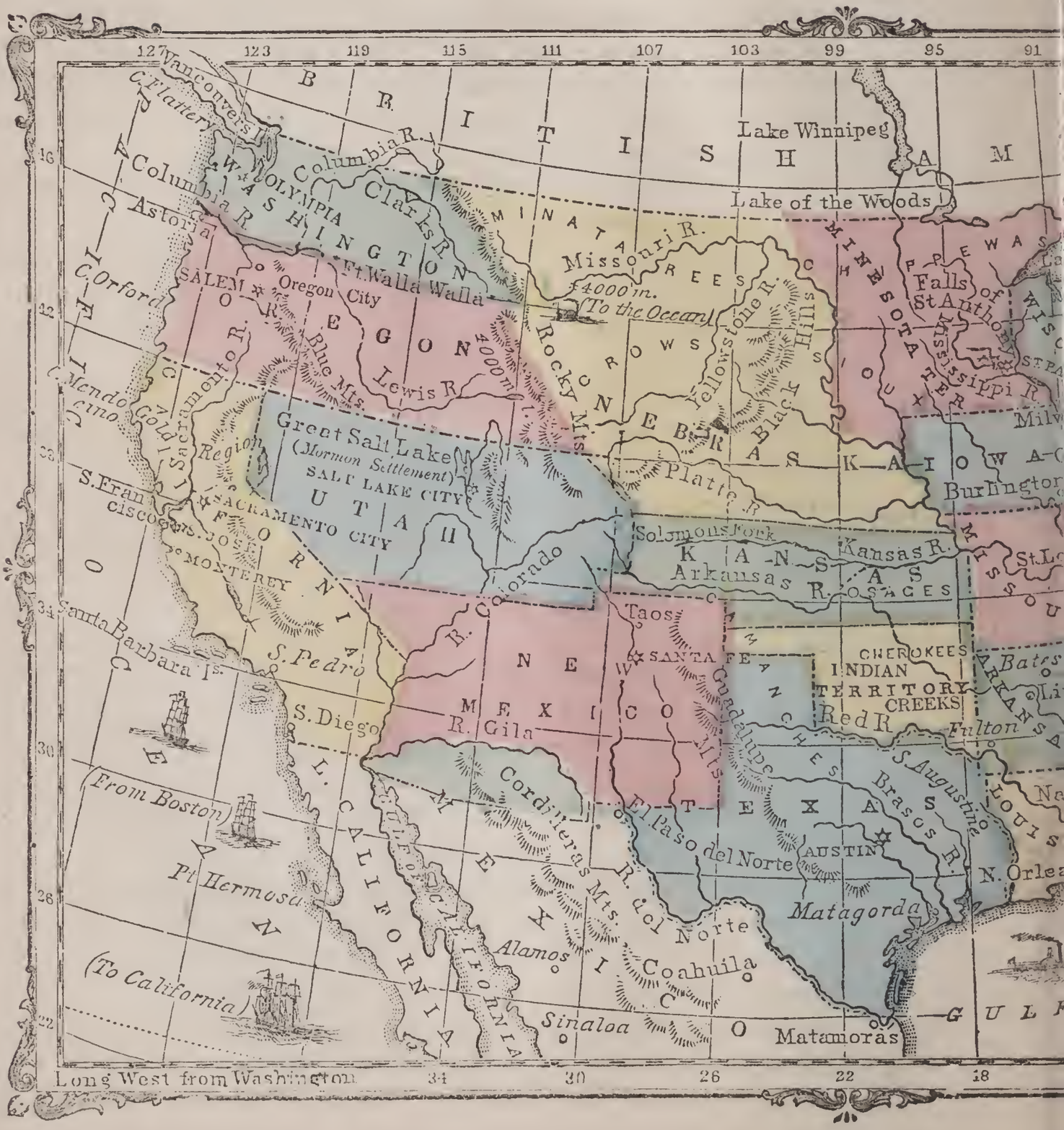
Wisconsin.—Bound it? Ma. and L-Sr: Mn. and L-Mn: Is: Ma. and Ia. Chief towns? Mn. Me. On what lake is Milwaukie? Mn. (For answers to the following questions, see p. 86 and p. 88.)

Iowa.—Bound it? Ma: Wn. and Is: Mi: Na. Chief towns? I-Cy. Bn. Be. De.

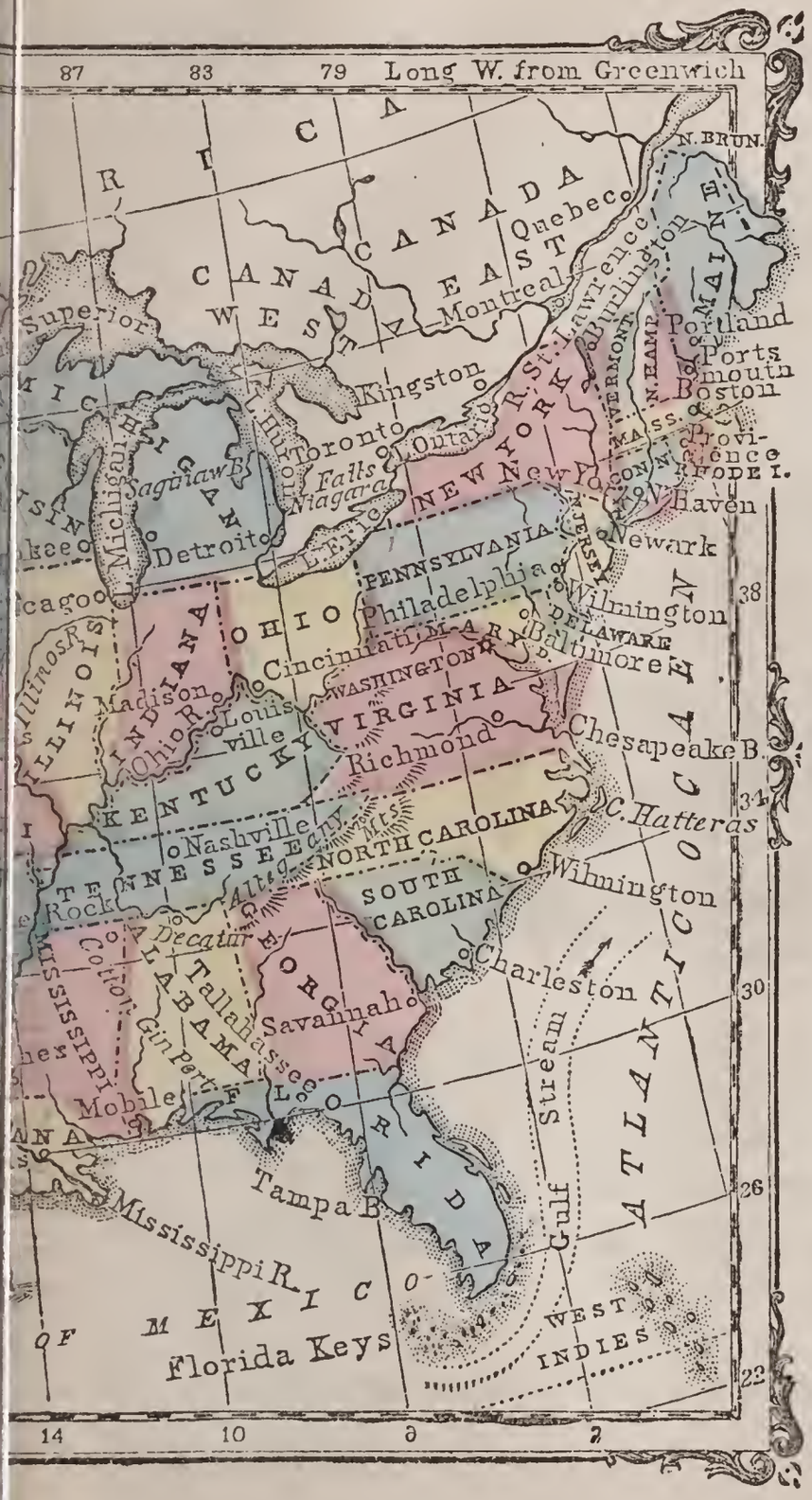
California.—Bound this state on the north? On. East? Uh. N-Mo. South? Mo. West? Pc. Capital? S-Cy. Other towns? S-Fo. My. Vo. River? So. Through what region does the Sacramento run? Gd.

Situation.—Which states of the western division border on the Ohio river? Ky. Oo. Ia. Is. Which, on the Mississippi? Wn. Ia. Is. Mi. As. Te. Ky. Which, on Lake Michigan? Mn. Ia. Is. Wn. Which, on the east of the Mississippi? Wn. Is. Ky. Te. Which, on the west? Mi. As. Ia. In which is the Missouri river? Mi.

THE MAP OF THE UNITED STATES A



D TERRITORIES.



QUESTIONS.

Minesota.—What province on the north? B-Aa. What state and lake on the east? Wn. Sr. What bounds it on the south? Ia. Na. On the west? Na. Capital? S-Pl. On what river is it? Mi. What Falls near it? S-Ay.

Nebraska.—Bound it? B-Aa: Ma. Ia: Ks: Uh. On. Wn. Rivers? Mi. Ye. Pe. How far from the ocean do steamers ascend the Missouri? (See the figures near the steamboat.) Mountains? B-Hs. Ry. Indians? Ms. Cs.

Washington.—Bound it on the north? B-Aa. East? Na. South? On. West? Pc. Cape? Fy. Principal river? Ca. Its branch here? Cs. Capital? Oa.

Oregon.—Bound it on the north? Wn. East? Na. South? Ca. Uh. West? Pc. Capital? Sm. Other settlements? O-Cy. Aa. Mountains? Ry. Be. Cape? Od. River on the north? Ca. Its branch here? Ls.

Utah.—Bound it? On: Na. Ks. N-Mo: N-Mo. Ca: Ca. Principal town and lake? S-L-Cy. G-S-Le.

New Mexico.—Bound it? Uh. Ks: Ks. I-Ty. Ts: Ts. Mo: Ca. Principal Rivers? Co. R-d-Ne. or Rio Grande. Into what gulfs do they flow? Ca. Mo.

Kansas. — Bound it? Na: Mi: I-Ty. N-Mo: Uh. N-Mo. Indians? Os.

Indian Territory.—Bound it? Ks: As. Mi: Ts: Ts. N-Mo. Rivers? Ks. As. Rd. Indians? Cs. Cs.

Towns.—Which are the seven largest towns in the United States? N-Yk. in N-Yk: Pa. in Pa: Be. in Md: Bn. in Ms: N-Os. in La: Ci. in Oo: Bn. in N-Yk.

LESSON XXXIX.

THE ELEVEN WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES.



Stack of the Horns of Deer, taken by the Indians, in hunting.

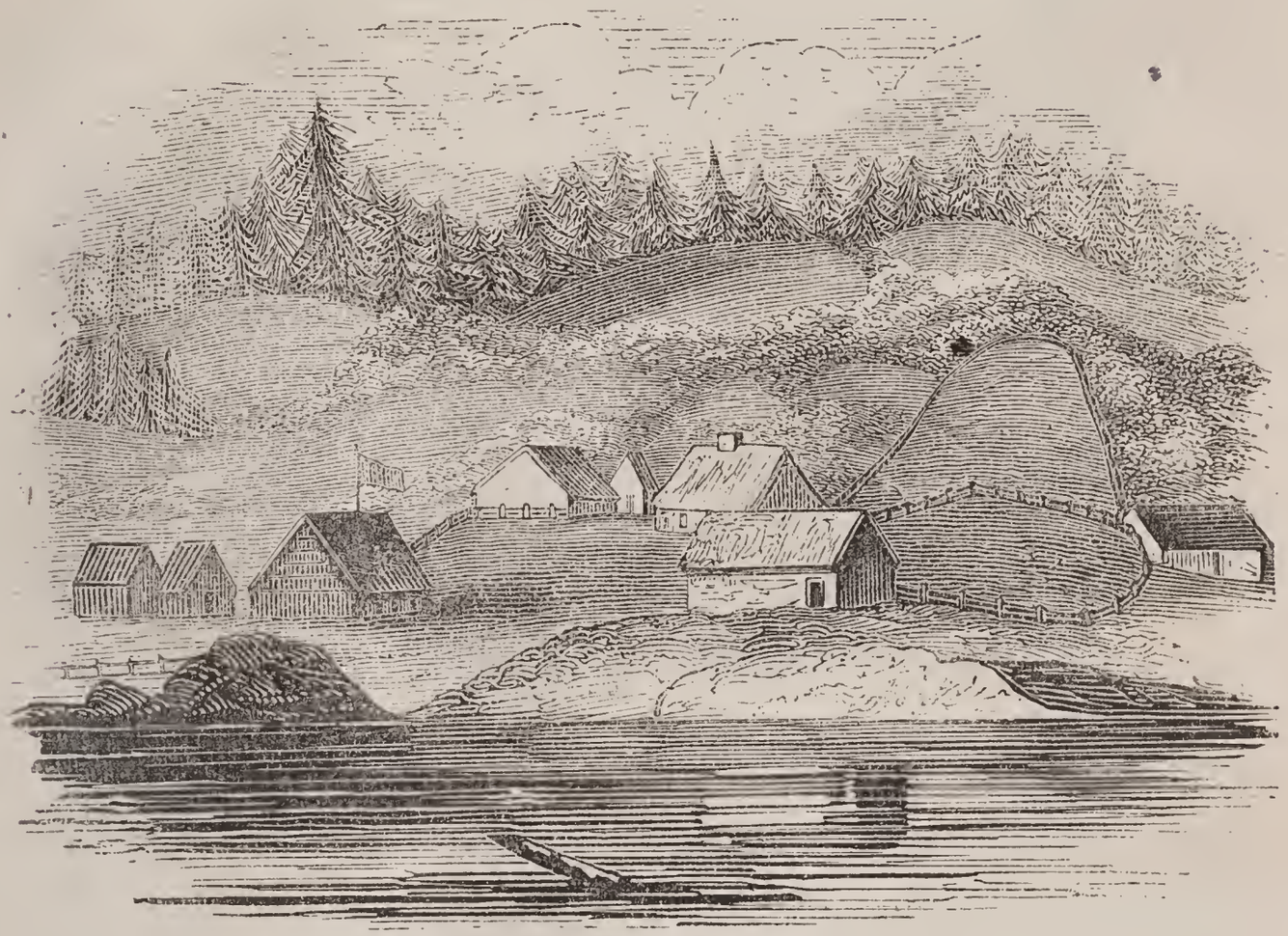
1. The Eleven Western States are, Ohio, Indiana[1], Illinois[2], Michigan[3], Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri[4], Arkansas[5], Iowa, Wisconsin, California. Territories.—Oregon, Washington, Minesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Utah[6], New Mexico, and Indian.

XXXIX.—How many Western States are there? 1. What are their names? 1. Name the Territories? 1.

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[1] In-di-an'-a. [2] Il-lin-oi'. [3] Mish'-e-gan. [4] Mis-soo'-re. [5] Ar'-kan-saw. [6] U'-ta

2. Iowa and Wisconsin lie northwest and north of Illinois. California has recently become a State.



Astoria, in Oregon Territory.

3. Oregon and California lie on the Pacific, New Mexico lies west, and the Indian Territory, north of Texas.

4. The Western States contain much excellent land; especially the Prairies, (prā′-res,) which are vast level tracts, covered with grass, but destitute of trees and shrubs.

Where do Iowa and Wisconsin lie? 2. Where, the remaining Territories and California? 3. [illegible] land of the Western States? 4. What, of the Prairies? [illegible] California? 2.



Life in California.

5. The inhabitants are mostly emigrants from the Eastern and Middle States. They are chiefly farmers.

6. Missouri, Illinois, and Wisconsin, have lead mines.

7. Ohio raises the most corn of any State in the Union, and next to Pennsylvania, the most wheat; and though comparatively a new State, is already the third in population.

8. Indiana and Michigan have a fertile soil, and are becoming populous and flourishing.

By whom were the Western States chiefly settled? 5. What is said of Missouri, Illinois, and Wisconsin? 6. What is said of the corn, wheat, and population of Ohio? 7. What is said of Indiana and Michigan? 8.

9. Kentucky and Tennessee cultivate largely Indian corn and tobacco. Arkansas is a farming State.

10. The chief cities of the Western States are *Cincinnati* in Ohio; *St. Louis*[1] in Missouri; *Louisville*[2] in Kentucky; *Chicago*[3] in Illinois; *Detroit*[4] in Michigan; and *Nashville* in Tennessee.

11. *Cincinnati* is a large and flourishiug city, and the emporium of the Ohio Valley.



View of Cincinnati.

What do Kentucky and Tennessee produce? 9. What is said of Arkansas? 9. What are the chief cities of the Western States? 10. What is said of Cincinnati? 11.

[1] SENT-LOO'-IS, or loo'-E.
[2] LOO'-IS-VILL.
[3] SHE-KAU'-GO.
[4] DE-TROIT, or Dà-trwâ, *in French.*

MAP OF BRITISH AMERICA, MEXICO, &c.



LESSON XI.

British America.—Bound it? N-On: Ac: U-Ss: R-Ps. and Pc. Capital? Qc. (p. 94.) Other chief towns? (p. 89.) Ml. on S-Le: To. and Kn. on L-Oo. What mountains in the west? (p. 94.) Ry. What one near the coast? Mount Elias.

What sea, islands, and bay, in the north? Pr. Me. and Cd. Bs. What bay near the centre? Hs. What strait between Cumberland island and Greenland? Ds.

What strait south of Cumberland island? Hs. What ocean and bay does it connect? Ac. Hs. Between what lakes are the Falls of Niagara? Oo. and Ee. (p. 89.)

What lake west of Hudson's Bay? Se. What lake southeast of Slave Lake? Wg. What island and cape on the Atlantic coast? N-Fd. Se.

Russian Possessions.—What strait separates them from Asia? Bs[1]. What peninsula on the southwest? Aa. What country on the east? B-Aa.

Greenland.—What island east of it? Id. Why was Greenland so named? On account of its green appearance when first discovered.

Mexico.—Bound it? U-S.: G-of Mo: Pc. and Ga: Pc. What is the capital? Mo. The largest town? Mo:—having about half as many people as Philadelphia.

What river on the east? R-d-Ne. or Rio Grande. What mountains? Cs. What mountains north do they form a part of? Ry.

What gulf on the east? Mo. What, on the west? Ca. What peninsula in the west? Ca. What, in the south? Yn.

Guatimala.—Bound it? Mo. and C-Sea: C-Sea and S-Aa: S-Aa. and Pc: Pc. What is it sometimes called? Central America. Which is the capital? S-Sr. What isthmus in the south? Dn. or Panama.

West Indies[2].—Between what grand divisions do they lie? N-Aa. and S-Aa. Which is the largest island? Ca[3]. What other principal islands? Ja[4]. Hi[5]. Ce.

Who inhabit Hayti? Africans or Negroes. How are they governed? By an Emperor. What is the southern cape of California? S-Ls.

What are the divisions of North America? U-Ss. B-Aa. R-Ps. Gd. Mo. Ga. W-Is.

Situation.—What ocean on the east of North America? Ac. What, on the west? Pc. What, on the north? Nn. What gulfs on the south? Mo. Ca.

What mountains in the east? Ay. What, in the west? Ry. Cs. What bays in the north? Hs. Bs. What straits? Bs. Hs. Ds. What sea? Pr.

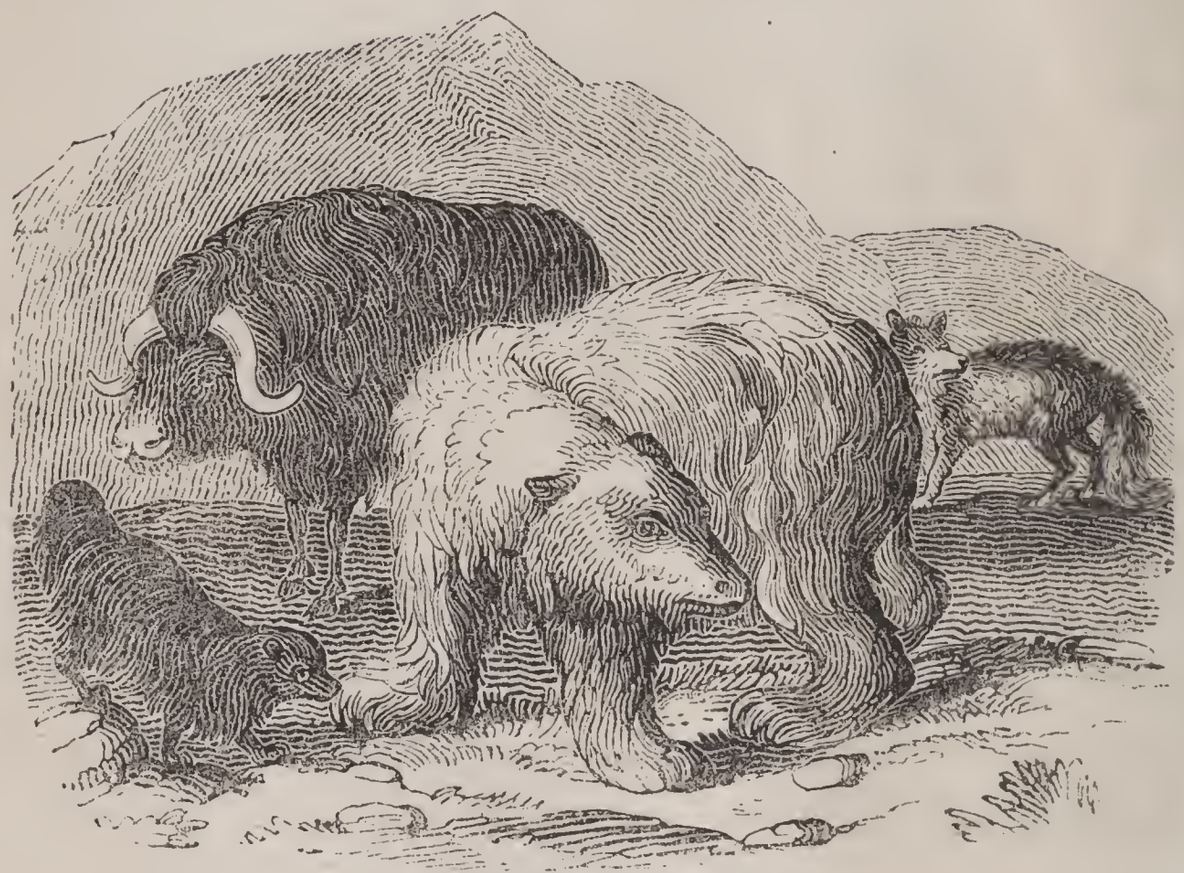
What lakes near the centre? Wg. Sr. Mn. Ee. Oo. What large rivers in North America? Mi. Mi. R-d-Ne. As. Mackenzie.

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[1] Beer'-ings. [2] Ind'-yez. [3] Cu'-ba or Koo'-ba. [4] Ja-ma'-ka. [5] Ha'-te.

LESSON XLI.

BRITISH AMERICA.

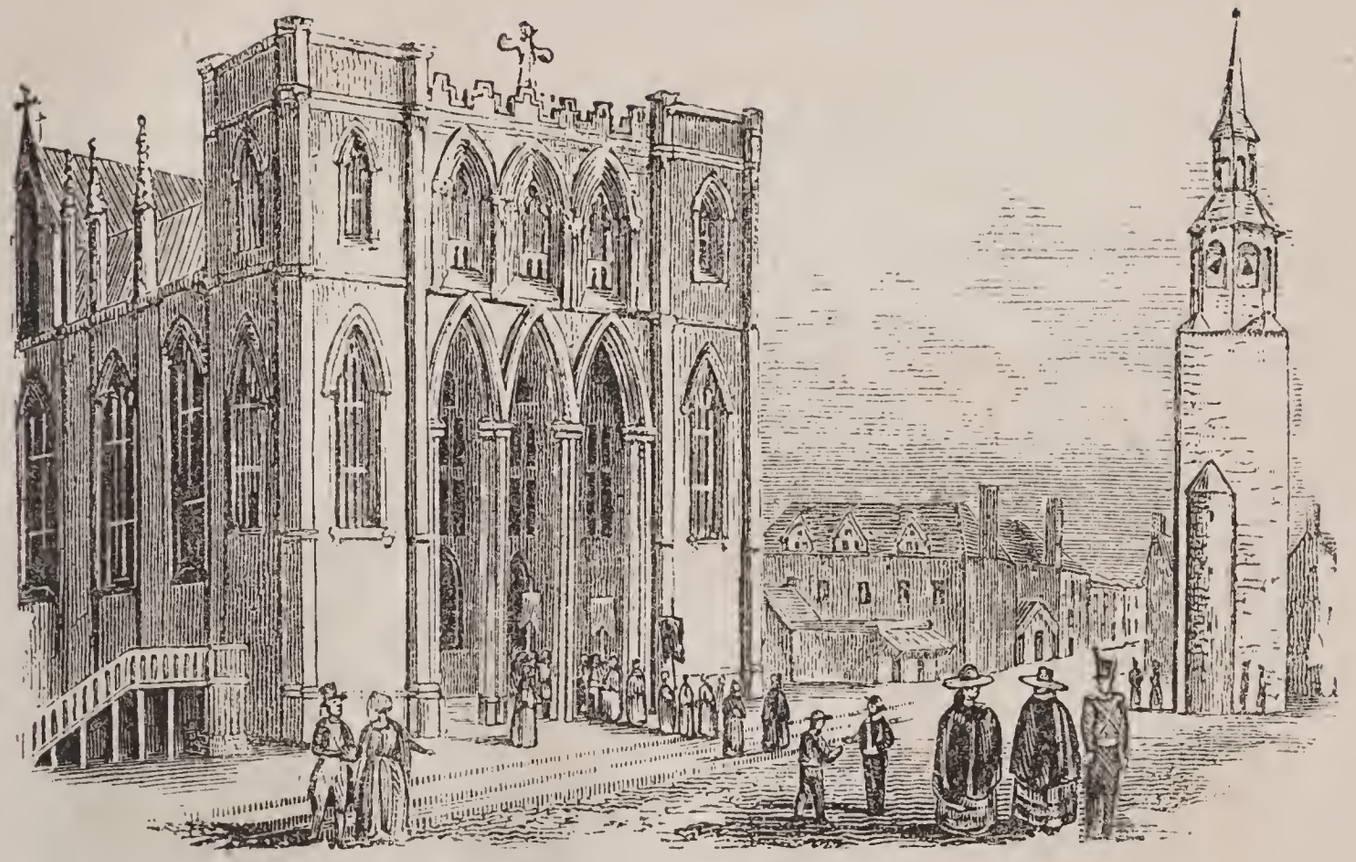


Animals of British America.

1. British America comprises New Britain, Canada East and Canada West, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's, and the island of Newfoundland.

2. Canada East was settled by the French; Canada West by the English.

XLI.—What does British America comprise? 1. By whom was Canada East settled? 2. By whom, Canada West? 2.



New Cathedral, at Montreal.

3. The principal cities are *Montreal* and *Quebec* in Canada East, *Toronto* and *Kingston* in Canada West, *St. Johns* in New Brunswick, and *Halifax* in Nova Scotia.

4. Newfoundland is noted for its cod fishery.

5. *Quebec*, the capital of all British America, is noted for its fortifications, and *Montreal* as being the principal mart ('place of trade') between this country and the United States.

What are the principal cities in Canada East and in Canada West? 3. What city in New Brunswick? 3. In Nova Scotia? 3. For what is Newfoundland noted? 4. For what, Quebec? 5. What is said of the trade of Montreal? 5.

LESSON XLII.

MEXICO.

1. Mexico was first settled by the Spaniards. Hernando Cortes, who penetrated to the city of Mexico, achieved its conquest.

2. The natives were more civilized than in other portions of North America.

3. Guatimozin, the Mexican king, was put to death for refusing to give up his treasures.



General Santa Anna.

4. Mexico is noted for its lofty volcanic mountains, and its mines of gold and silver, which have yielded an immense amount of wealth. The productions are Indian corn, tobacco,

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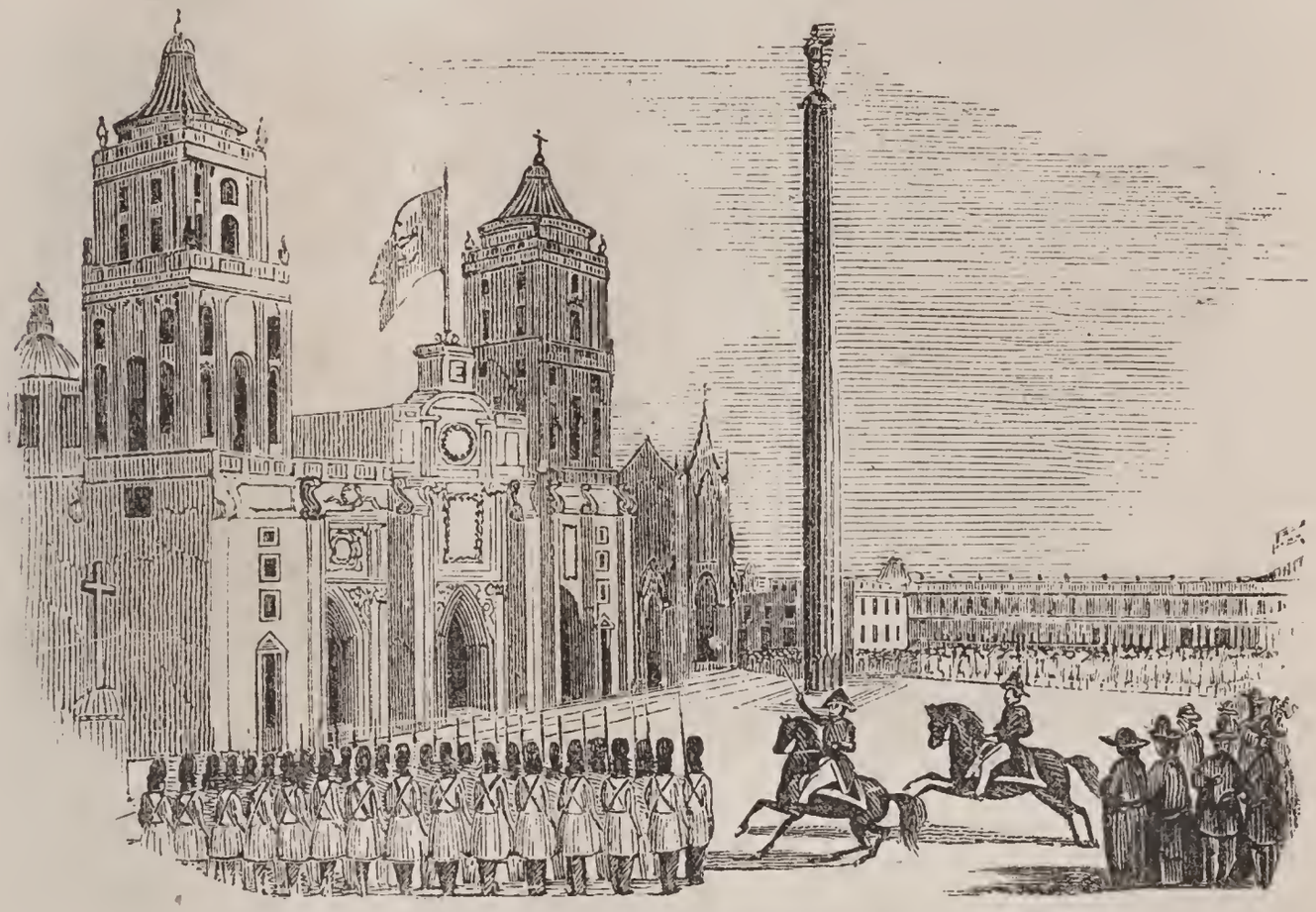
XLII.—By whom was Mexico settled? 1. Who conquered it? 1. What was the character of the natives? 2. What became of Guatimozin? 3. For what is Mexico noted? 4. What are the productions? 4.

indigo, sugar, cotton, cochineal, mahogany, logwood, and a great variety of fruit and grain.

5. *Mexico*, the capital city, is situated on a lake, in the midst of a fertile valley. *Vera Cruz*[1] is the chief seaport.

6. *Guanaxuato*[2] is noted for its silver mines; *Puebla*[3] for its richly decorated religious edifices.

7. The religion is Catholic; the government, republican.



Celebration of the Installation of Santa Anna, as President of Mexico.

What is said of the capital? 5. What is the chief seaport? 5. For what is Guanaxuato noted? 6. For what, Puebla? 6. What is the religion? 7. What, the government? 7.

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[1] Va'-ra-crooce. [2] Gwâ-nâ-whâ'-to. [3] Poo-e'-bla.

LESSON XLIII.

GUATIMALA OR CENTRAL AMERICA.

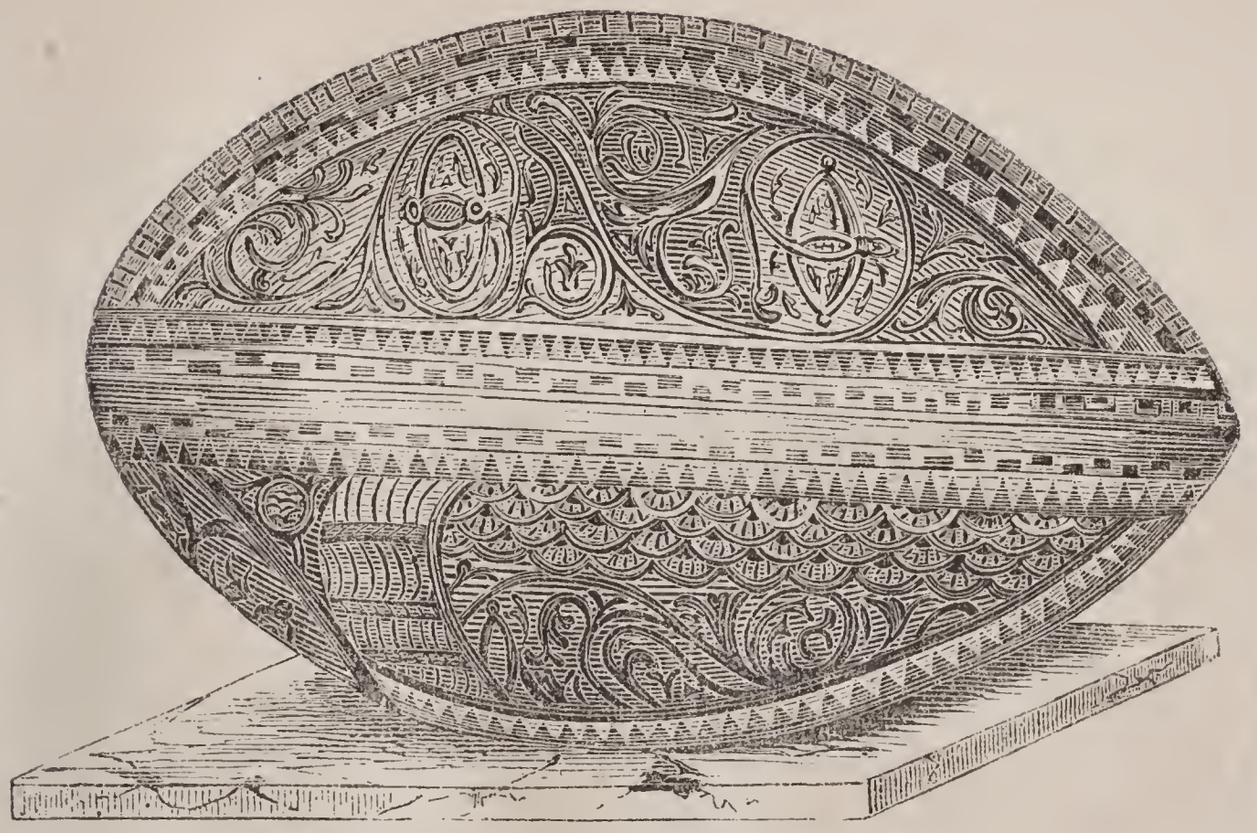


Traveller resting at Night.

1. GUATIMALA was settled by the Spaniards, about the same time as Mexico, to which it formerly belonged.

2. It is a rich and fertile country, noted for its warm climate, numerous volcanoes, and beautiful scenery.

XLIII.—By whom was Guatimala settled? 1. To whom did it formerly belong? 1. What is said of the country? 2. For what is it noted? 2.



Cocoa Nut carved by a native Indian.

3. The people are more intelligent and capable of self-government than the Mexicans.

4. The mahogany tree is a native of this region. Large quantities are exported.

5. Here are ruins of vast cities, overgrown by trees and shrubs. They are supposed to have been built several thousand years ago. The most remarkable is *Palenque.*

6. The government is republican; the religion, Catholic. The climate, soil, and productions are much the same as those of Mexico.

What is said of the people? 3. What, of the mahogany tree? 4. What ruins here? 5. When were they built? 5. What are the government and religion? 6. What, the climate, soil, &c.? 6.

LESSON XLIV.

WEST INDIA ISLANDS.



Trucking Mahogany.

1. The West Indies, which lie in the Atlantic between North and South America, are populous and productive.

2. They were supposed, at first, to form a portion of India, in the Eastern Hemisphere; and hence the word "West" was prefixed to distinguish them.

XLIV.—Where are the West Indies? 1. What is said of them? 1. Why called *West* Indies? 2.



Jamaica Sugar Plantations.

3. St. Do-min′-go, one of the largest islands, was discovered by Columbus on his first voyage.

4. This island, now called Hayti (Ha′-te,) is independent. The negroes at first formed a Republic, which they now call an empire. *Port au Prince* (*o-prince*, or *prance in French*) is the Capital. Mahogany abounds here.

5. The remains of Columbus are entombed at Havana, (*Hav-an′-a*, or *a-va′-na in Spanish*,) a beautiful city in Cuba.

6. Turk's Island is celebrated for salt; Jamaica, for rum.

Who discovered St. Domingo? 3. What is it now called? 4. What is the government? 4. What is the capital? 4. What abounds here? 4. Where are the remains of Columbus entombed? 5. For what is Turk's Island famous? 6. For what, Jamaica? 6.

MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA.



LESSON XLV.

New Granada.—What division in the northwest of South America? N-Ga. Bound it? Cn. Sa: Va: Er: Pc. Capital? Ba.[1] The second town? Pn.[2] What isthmus unites New Granada and North America? Dn.[3] or Pan-a-ma'. What is its least width? Twenty-eight miles.

Venezuela, Guiana, and Ecuador.—Bound Venezuela? C-Sea: Ac. and Ga: Bl: N-Ga. What river? Oo. Capital and largest town? Cs.[4] Bound Guiana? Ac: Ac. and Bl: Bl: Va. and Bl. What towns? Gn. Po.[5] Ce.[6] What islands north of it? W-Is. Bound Ecuador? N-Ga: Bl: Pu: Pc. What towns on or near the coast? Qo.[7] Gl.[8] Ca.[9] Capital? Qo. Divisions of Guiana? English, French, and Dutch.

Peru, Bolivia, and Chili.—Bound Peru? Er: Bl. and Ba: Ba: Pc. Chief towns? La.[10] Co.[11] What cape on the northwest? Bo. Capital? La. Bound Bolivia? Bl: Bl. and Py: B-As. and Cl: Pc. and Pu. The largest town? L. Pz. Capital? Ca. What mountains? Sa. Bound Chili? Ba: B-As: Pa: Pc. Chief towns? So. Valparaiso. What islands west of Chili? Fx. J-Fz.

Buenos Ayres, Uruguay, and Paraguay.—Bound Buenos Ayres? Ba: Py. Bl. and Uy: Pa and Ac: Cl. Ba. Chief towns? B-As. Ma. Which and on what river is the capital? B-As. on R-d-l-Pa. Bound Uruguay? Bl: Ac: Ac: B-As. Which, and on what river is the capital? Mo.[12] or R-d-l-Pa. Bound Paraguay? Bl: Bl: B-As: B-As. and Ba. Which, and on what river is the capital? An. on Paraguay. What lake partly in Bolivia and partly in Peru? Ta.

Brazil.—Bound it on the north? N-Ga. Va. Ga. and Ac. On the east? Ac. On the south? Uy. and Ac. On the west? B-As. Py. Ba. Pu. and Er. Capital? R-Jo. Chief towns? R-Jo. Ba. Po. Mm. What mines? Gd. Dd. Inhabitants in the northwest? Is. Principal river? Am. Its important branches? No. Ma. Ay.[13] Xa. How far can large ships sail up the Amazon? Almost to the Pacific. What cape on the coast? S-Re.

Patagonia.—What is the most southern division of South America? Pa. By whom is it inhabited? By Indians six feet high or more. What islands east of it? Fl. Aa. Ga. What one south of it? T-d-Fo. What cape near it? Hn. What strait between the island and continent? Mn. What gulf on the west? Td.

Which is the most eastern cape of South America? S-Re. Which, the most western? Bo. What sea on the north? Cn. What cluster of islands? W-Is.

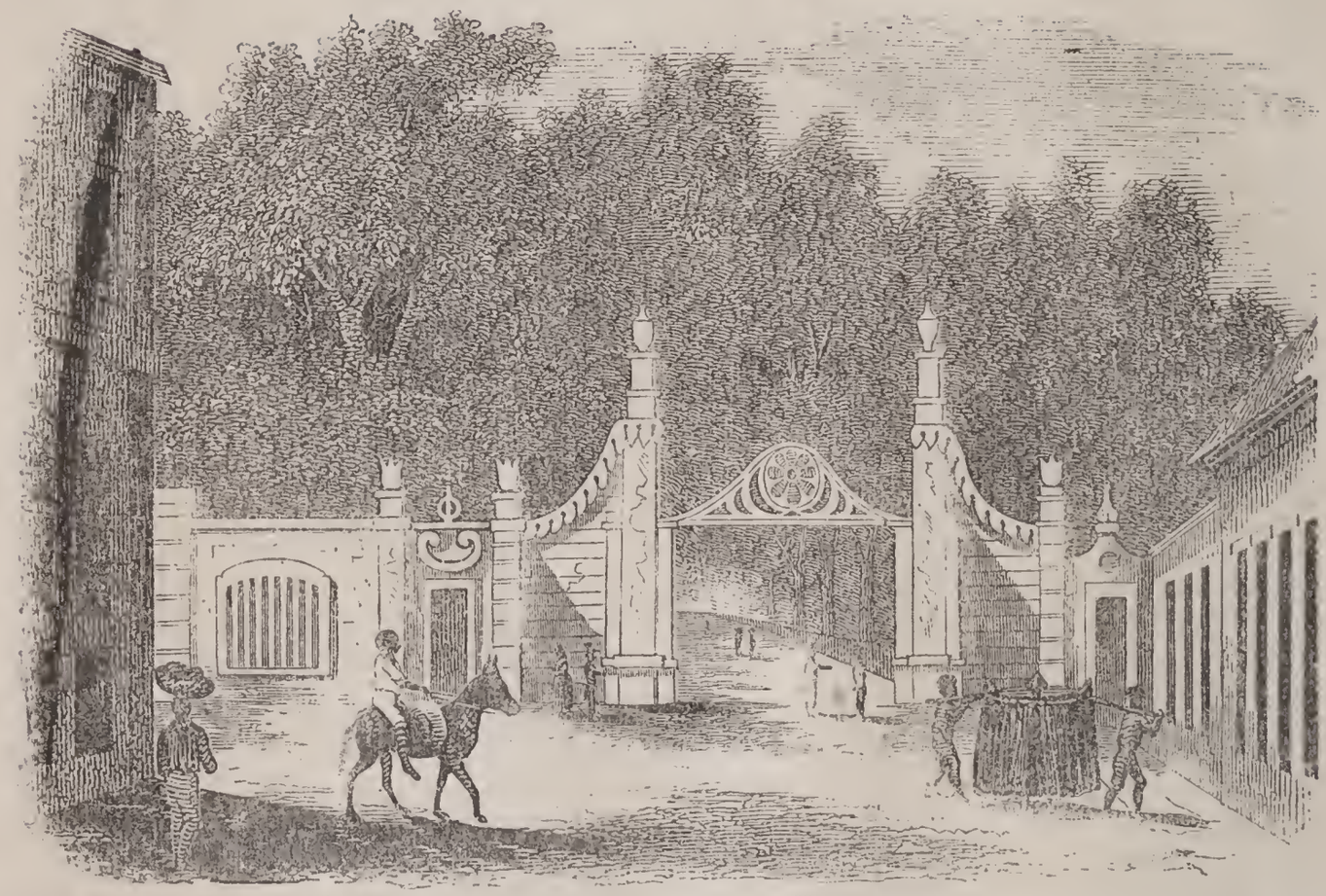
What chain of mountains stretch along the western coast of South America, nearly through its whole extent? As. What are the principal divisions of South America? N-Ga. Va. Ga. Er. Pu. Ba. Bl. Cl. B-As. Py. Uy. Pa.

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[1] Bo-go-ta'. [2] Po-pa-yan'. [3] Dâ'-re-en. [4] Câr-âc'âs *or rather* Ka-rá-kas. [5] Par-a-mar' e-bo. [6] Ki-enn'. [7] Kee'-to. [8] Gui-â-keél. [9] Kwen'kâ. [10] Lee'-mâ. [11] Kâl-lâ'-o. [12] Mon-ta-vee'-da-o. [13] Ar-a-gwi'.

LESSON XLVI.

SOUTH AMERICA.



Entrance to a Public Garden at Rio Janeiro[1].

1. South America is divided into Guiana[2], Venezuela[3], New Gra-na'-da, Ecuador[4], Peru[5], Bolivia[6], Chili[7], Paraguay[8], Uruguay[9], Buenos Ayres[10], Patagonia, and Brazil[11].

2. Brazil is an empire; Guiana is a colony; Patagonia is inhabited chiefly by the Indians. The rest are republics.

XLVI.—How is South America divided? 1. What is the government of Brazil? 2. Guiana? 2. By whom is Patagonia inhabited? 2. What is the government of the other States? 2.

[1] Ri-o-jan'-ee-ro. [2] Ge-a'-na. [3] Ven-ez-we'-la. [4] Ek-wâ-dore'.
[5] Pe-roo'. [6] Bo-lee'-ve-a. [7] Chil'-le *or* Chee'-le. [8] Par-a-guay'.
[9] U-ru-gwa'. [10] Bo'-nos-a'-riz. [11] Braz-il' *or* Bra-zeel'.

3. South America was settled by the Spaniards, the most noted of whom was Pizarro, the conqueror of Peru.

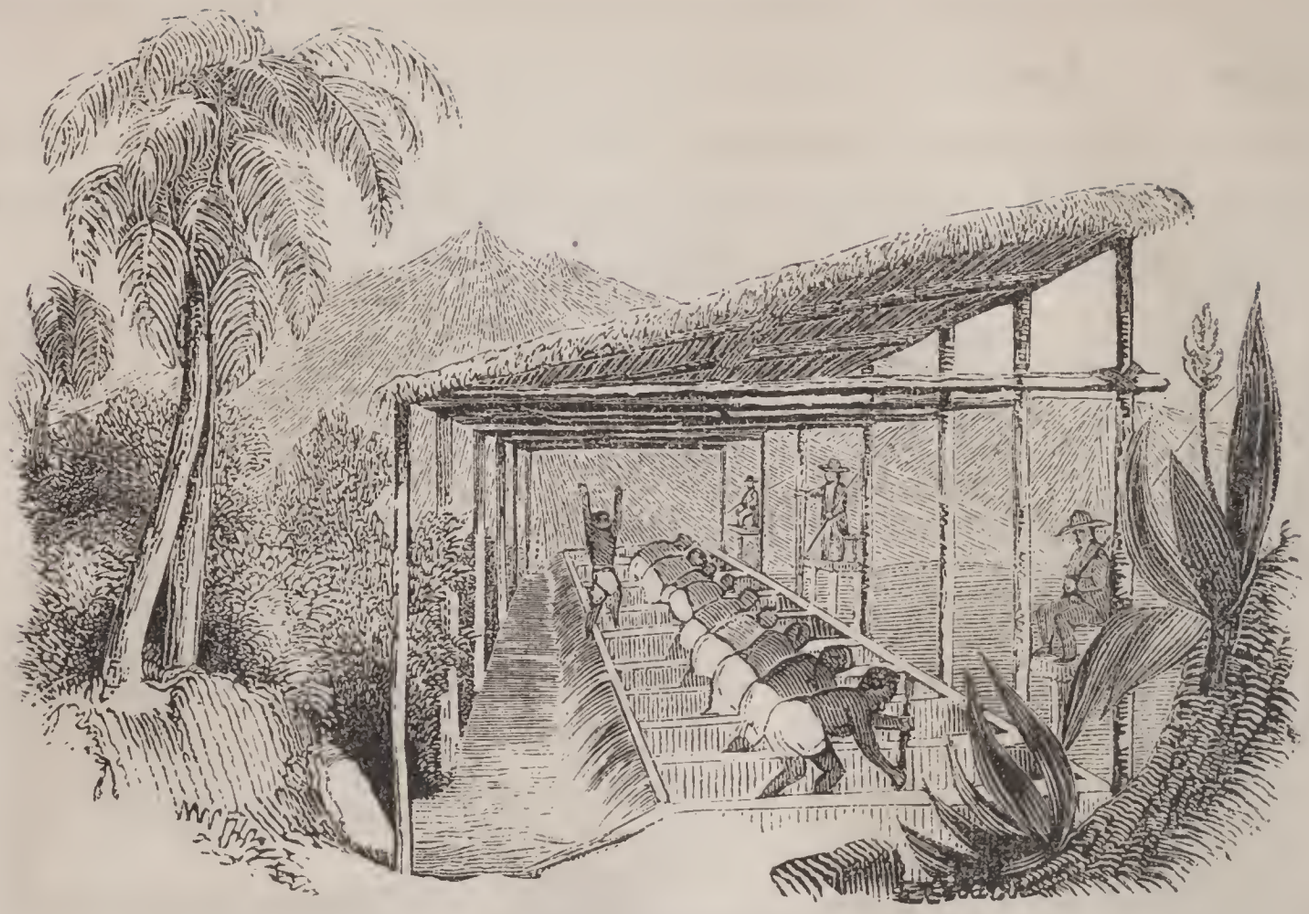
4. The ancient Peruvians were governed by Incas, and resembled, in some respects, the Mexicans. Peru and Chili are noted for their gold and silver mines.

5. Brazil is noted for its mahogany, rose-wood, dye-woods, and mines of gold, silver, and diamonds.



A Shop in British Guiana.

By whom was South America first settled? 3. Who was the most noted? 3. What is said of the ancient Peruvians? 4. For what are Peru and Chili noted? 4. For what is Brazil noted? 5.



Digging for Diamonds.

6. The lama is an animal peculiar to Peru: it resembles a sheep, but is larger. It is used as a beast of burden, and can carry about one hundred and fifty pounds.

7. Venezuela, Buenos Ayres, Uruguay, and Paraguay, are noted for their extensive plains, called *Pampas*.

8. On these plains, vast herds of horses and cattle roam, which are hunted chiefly for their hides and tallow.

9. Bolivia was named after General Simon Bolivar, who achieved its independence.

What animal is peculiar to Peru? 6. What is said of it? 6. What places are noted for Pampas? 7.

What is said of these plains? 8. From whom was Bolivia named? 9.

10. In Bolivia are the mines of Potcsi, once considered the richest in the world.

11. *Bogota*, the capital of New Granada, is a magnificent city. *Lima*, the capital of Peru, is noted for its splendid public buildings.

12. *Cuzco*, (*Koos'-ko*,) in Peru, was once the residence of the *Incas*, or native sovereigns, and contained a magnificent temple of the sun, gorgeously decorated with silver and gold.



Ostrich and her Eggs.*

13. *San-ti-a'-go*, in Chili, is beautifully situated in the midst of a fertile plain. Valparaiso (*Val-par-i'-so*) is a seaport.

14. *Buenos Ayres*, the capital of Buenos Ayres, is the emporium of trade in that part of South America.

What is said of the mines of Bolivia? 10. What, of Bogota? 11. What, of Lima? 11. What, of Cuzco? 12. What did it contain? 12.

How is Santiago situated? 13. Of what is Buenos Ayres the capital? 14. What is said of it? 14. What, of Valparaiso? 13.

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* This is the Ostrich of Asia and Africa; that of South America has three-toed feet, its head and neck completely covered with feathers, with plumes on its wings.



Coffee Plantation in Brazil.

15. Brazil was settled by the Portuguese, and continued a royal province until 1823[1], when it became independent.

16. It is now ruled as an empire, by Don Pedro II. of the royal family in Portugal. He is the only monarch on the American Continent.

By whom was Brazil settled? 15. What was it until 1823? 15. What is it now? 16. By whom is it ruled? 16. What is said of him? 16.

---

[1] Eighteen hundred and twenty-three.

17. *Rio de Janeiro* or *Rio*, the capital of Brazil, is the residence of the Emperor. *San Sal-va-dōr'* or *Bahia* (*Ba-ee'-a*) and *Pernambuco*, in Brazil, are thriving places of trade.

18. *Quito* is the capital of Equador, and is situated on the side of the volcanic mountain Pinchincha, about two miles above the level of the sea.

19. The Andes mountains are noted for their great height and terrible volcanoes.

20. The Amazon is the largest river in the world.

21. The people of South America are not remarkable for enterprise or intelligence.

22. The climate is generally warm, and the soil productive.



Rope Bridge in South America.

What is said of Rio Janeiro? 17. Which are thriving places in Brazil? 17. What is the capital of Equador? 18.

Where is it situated? 18. What mountains are in South America? 19. For what are they noted? 19.

What is said of the Amazon? 20. What, of the people? 21. What, of the climate and soil? 22.

MAP OF EUROPE.



LESSON XLVII.

What country in the northeast of Europe? Ra. What, in the northwest? Ny. Sn. Ld. In the west? B-Is. In the southeast? Ty. Ge. In the southwest? Sn. Pl. In the south? Iy. In the interior? Fe. Aa. Pa. Dk. Hr. Bm. Holland and Switzerland.

What mountains in the northeast? Ul. In the southeast? Cn. South? Bn. Southwest? Ps. What rivers in the east? Va. Ul. Dn. In the south? Dr. De. In the west? Le. What seas in the north? Nh. Bc. We. What ocean? A-On.

What gulfs in the north? Ba. Fd. What lakes? La. Oa. What seas in the south? Mn. Ma. Bk. Av. Cn. What gulfs? Ve. To. What strait on the southwest? Gr. What bay on the west? By. What ocean? Ac. What islands in the northeast? N-Za. Kv.

What islands in the Mediterranean? Cs. Ca. Sy. Ma. Sa. Ca. Ma. What, on the west of Europe? B-Is. Hs. Sd. Fe. Id. What volcano in Sicily? Ea. What one in Iceland? Ha. What one in Italy? Vs.

Russia.—What countries around it? Ty. Aa. Pa. Sn. Ny. What rivers has it? Ul. Va. Dn. Dr. Lakes? La. Oa. Chief towns? S-Pg. Mw. Ww. Capital? S-Pg.

Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.—Capital and largest town of Sweden? Sm. The capital of Norway? Ca. What remarkable whirlpool on the coast? Mm. What is the capital of Denmark? Cn. On what island is it? Zeland.

British Isles.—What ocean and sea around them? Ac. N-Sea. What are the four divisions? Ed. Ws. Sd. Id. What sea between Great Britain and Ireland? Ih. What islands on the north? Hs. Sd. Fe. Capitals? Ln. Eg. Dn.

France, Spain, and Portugal.—Bound France? Bm. and English Channel: Pa. and Iy: Sn. and M-Sea: B-of-By. and Ac. River? Le. Capital and largest town? Ps. Bound Spain? Fe. and By: Mn: Mn: Pl. and Ac. What mountains? Ps. Capital and largest town? Md. What country and ocean around Portugal? Sn. Ac. Capital? Ln.

Belgium, Holland, and Hanover.—What countries and sea around them? Pa. Dk. Fe. N-Sea. Capital of Belgium? Bs.—of Hanover? Hr.—of Holland? He.

Prussia and Austria.—What countries on the east and west of Prussia? Ra. Fe. What sea on the north? Bc. Capital? Bn. What countries on the south and north of Austria? Ty. Pa. Iy. Capital? Va. What river? De.

Italy and Switzerland.—What gulf on the east of Italy? Ve. Sea on the south? Mn. Capital? Re. What mountains on the north? As. What river? Tr. Towns? Re. Fe. Bound Switzerland? Gy: Aa: Iy: Fe. Capital? Be.

Turkey and Greece.—What seas, gulf, and countries, around Turkey? Bk. Ma. Ty-in-Aa. Mn. Ge. G-of-Ve. Aa. Ra. Capital? Ce. Capital of Greece? As.

LESSON XLVIII.

EUROPE.



Maelstrom on the Coast of Norway.

1. Europe may be conveniently divided into two parts, Northern and Southern.

2. Northern Europe comprises a large part of the Russian Empire, the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, Holland, Belgium, Prussia (*Proo'-she-a*), Norway, Sweden, Denmark:—

3. And Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Wirtemberg; which, with thirty other sovereignties and four free cities, form the German Empire or Confederation.

XLVIII. — How may Europe be divided? 1. What does Northern Europe comprise? 2. What form the German Empire? 3.

4. Southern Europe comprises the Kingdoms of Spain and Portugal; the Empires of Austria, France, and Turkey; the Republic of Switzerland; and the petty monarchies of the Italian States.

5. Russia, Great Britain, France, Austria, and Prussia, are called the five great powers; and if they can agree among themselves, the peace of Europe is secured.



Reindeer, Lapland.

What kingdoms does Southern Europe comprise? 4. What empires? 4. What republics? 4. What other states? 4. Which are the five most powerful nations? 5.



Coffee House at Constantinople.

5. Great Britain, France, and Germany excel in the number of their scientific and learned men.

6. The climate and productions of Europe are similar, in some respects, to those of America. Europe is not remarkable for large lakes and rivers, or lofty mountains.

7. Europe has numerous universities, which frequently contain from two to three thousand students. The prevailing religion is Catholic.

Which excel in learned men? 5. How are the climate and productions? 6. What is said of the lakes, etc.? 6. What, of the universities? 7. How many students do they contain? 7. What religion prevails? 7.

LESSON XLIX.

NORTHERN EUROPE AND FRANCE.

1. SWEDEN, NORWAY, and DENMARK are cold countries. Their chief exports are fish, lumber, iron, etc.

2. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland consists of two large islands in the Atlantic. The former comprises England, Scotland, and Wales.

THE SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND

"First, William the Norman; then William his son,
Henry, Stephen, and Henry, then Richard and John.
Next, Henry the Third; Edwards, one, two, and three,
And again, after Richard, three Henrys we see;
Two Edwards, third Richard, if I rightly guess;
Two Henrys, sixth Edward, Queen Mary, Queen Bess;
Then Jamie, the Scotchman, then Charles whom they slew,
Yet received, after Cromwell, another Charles too.
Next James the Second ascended the throne,
Then good William and Mary together came on,
Till Anne, Georges four, and fourth William all past.
God sent us Victoria—may she long be the last!"

XLIX.—What is said of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark? 1. What are their exports? 1. Of what do Great Britain and Ireland consist? 2. What does Great Britain comprise? 2. Repeat the list of English Sovereigns in Poetry? 2.

3 Great Britain is a wealthy and powerful nation, extensively engaged in commerce and manufactures.



Tunnel under the Thames.

4. Its navy is the most efficient in the world.

5. *London*, on the Thames, the capital of England, and the metropolis of the British Empire, is the largest commercial city in the world.

6. It contains about two millions three hundred and sixty-two thousand of inhabitants.

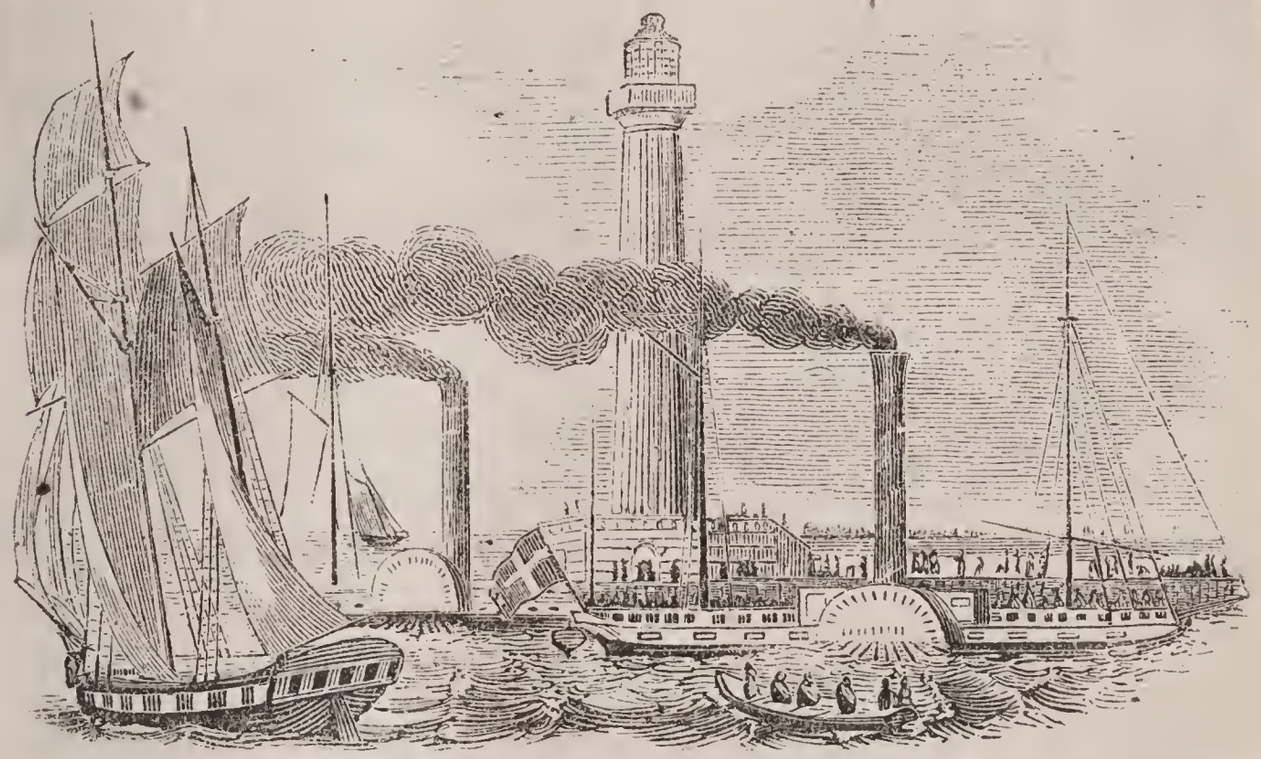
What is said of the British nation? 3. In what is it extensively engaged? 3. What is said of its navy? 4.

What is the capital of England? 5. Describe it? 5. What is its population? 6. How many times larger than New York is it? Almost five times.

7. It covers nearly twenty-one thousand acres, thickly planted with houses, mostly three, four and five stories high, and has fourteen thousand streets. In one street, more than seven thousand vehicles pass daily.

8. *Liverpool*, *Bristol*, *Hull*, and *Newcastle*, are seaports. *Manchester* is noted for its cotton manufacture, *Leeds* for woollen, and *Birmingham* and *Sheffield* for hardware.

9. *Oxford* and *Cambridge* are noted for their universities; *Portsmouth* and *Plymouth*, for their naval stations; *Bath*, for its hot mineral springs.



Margate Pier and Lighthouse, near the mouth of the Thames, 75 miles east from London.

How many acres does London cover? 7. How many streets has it? 7 How many vehicles pass daily in a single street? 7. What cities are seaports? 8. Which are noted for their manufactures of cotton? 8. Which, for woollen? 8. Which, for hardware? 8. Which, for their universities? 9. For what are Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Bath noted? 9.



Fingal's Cave, Scotland.

10. *Edinburgh* (Ed'-in-bur-ro), the capital of Scotland, is noted for its university, its elegant streets, and public buildings; *Glasgow* (Glas'-go), for its commerce and manufactures.

11. *Dub'-lin*, the capital of Ireland, is the seat of the Lord Lieutenant's government.

12. Next to Great Britain, France has the largest navy, and is reckoned among the most enlightened and powerful nations of Europe.

For what is Edinburgh noted? 10. For what, Glasgow? 10. What is said of Dublin? 11. What, of the navy of France? 12. What is she considered? 12.

13. France is generally level and fertile. In the south, the vine grows in perfection. Wine, besides being a very common beverage, is exported in large quantities.

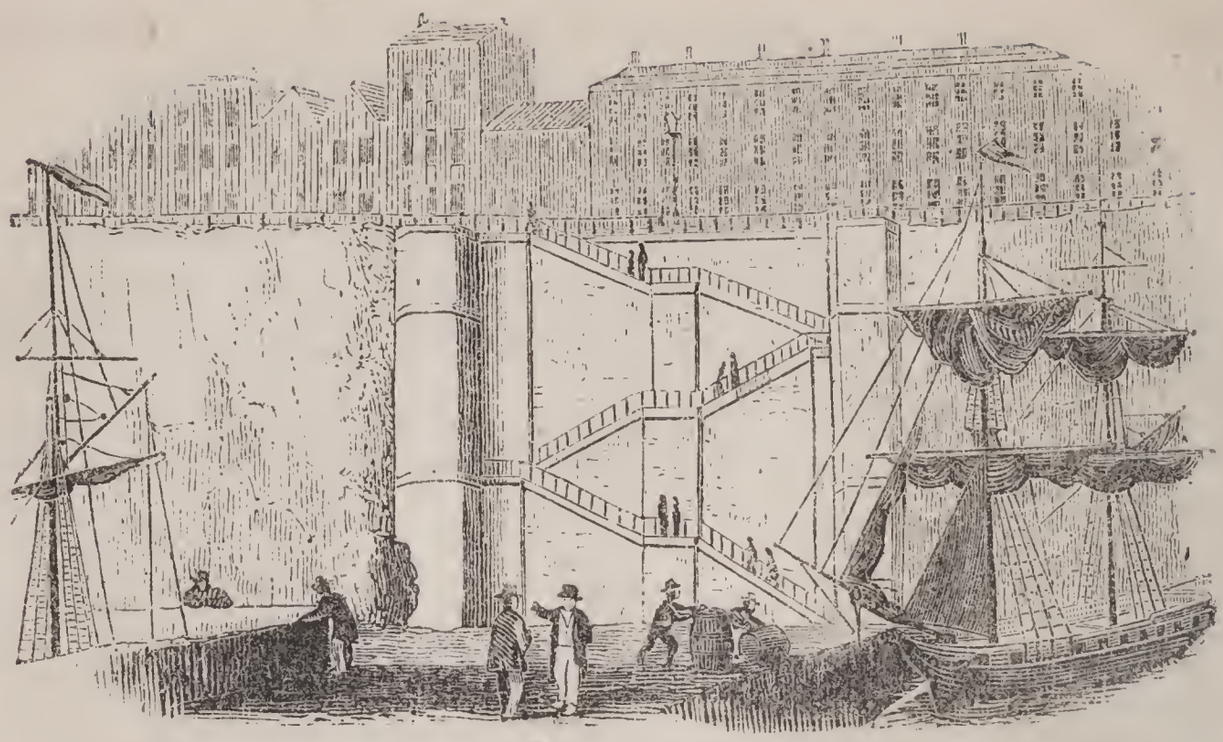
14. At his death, every man's property is divided equally among his children, which makes many small proprietors. In England, the eldest son inherits the titles of his father, and most of the property.

15. The French are extensively engaged in the manufacture of silks, wines, brandy, etc.



Windsor Castle, England.

What is said of the climate, soil, and wine of France? 13. What of the division of property? 14. What of it in England? 14. What are the chief manufactures of France? 15.



Jacob's Ladder, at Ramsgate, a watering place near Margate, in England.

16. Napoleon Bonaparte, the greatest General of modern times, was a citizen of France.

17. *Paris*[1], on both sides of the river Seine[2], is the capital of France, and contains over a million of people.

18. *Lyons*[3] is noted for silk manufactures; *Versailles*[4], for its royal palace, and *Bordeaux*[5], for its exportation of wine.

19. The Belgians are a manufacturing people, who resemble the French.

20. The Hollanders, or Dutch, were formerly a great commercial people. They are now chiefly employed in manufactures.

What was Napoleon? 16. What is said of Paris? 17. For what is Lyons noted? 18. For what, Versailles and Bordeaux? 18. What are the Belgians? 19. What is said of the Hollanders? 20.

---

[1] Par'-is (Fr. Pâ-re'). [2] Sane. [3] Le'-one. [4] Ver-sailz'. [5] Bor-do'.

21. The Germans are a manufacturing people. The art of printing was invented[1] in Germany.

22. The Russian (*Roo'-she-an*) Empire is the most extensive in the world. The people are generally unenlightened.

23. The capital is *St. Petersburg*, a place of great wealth and splendor. *Moscow*, formerly the capital, was burnt in 1812[2], to prevent its being taken by Napoleon.



Laplander, Reindeer and Sledge.

What is said of the Germans? 21. What of printing? 21. What of the Russian Empire? 22. What of St. Petersburg? 23. What of Moscow? 23.

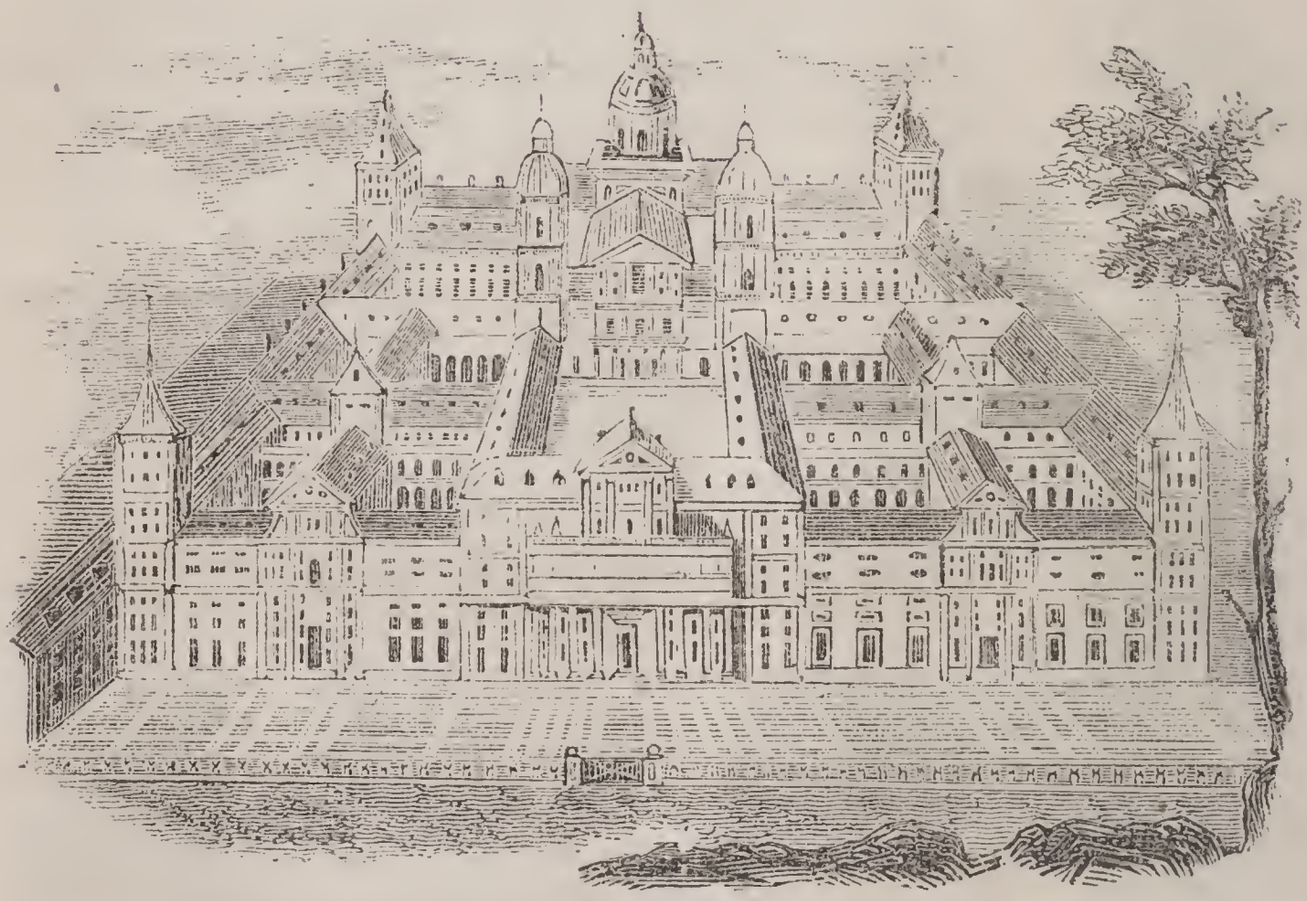
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[1] In-vent'-ed, discovered, found out.

[2] Eighteen hundred and twelve.

LESSON L.

SOUTHERN EUROPE.



Escurial or Royal Residence, five miles from Madrid, in Spain.

1. Spain was, at one time, the most wealthy, and the most powerful kingdom of Europe. The capital is *Mad-rid'* (*Mad-reed'* in Spanish).

2. The fortress of Gibraltar, in Spain, is one of the strongest in the world, and belongs to the English.

L.—What is said of Spain? 1. What is the capital? 1. What is said of the fortress of Gibraltar? 2.



The Promontory of Gibraltar.

3. Portugal, like Spain, produces wines, oranges, and other fine fruits.

4. *Lisbon*, the capital of Portugal, was destroyed by an earthquake, in 1775: But has since been rebuilt.

5. Austria, Prussia, and the smaller German States, form what is called the Germanic Confederation.

6. The chief cities of Germany are *Vienna* in Austria; *Berlin* in Prussia; and *Frankfort*, the capital.

What is said of Portugal? 3. In what year was Lisbon destroyed? 4. What States compose the Germanic Confederation? 5. What are the chief cities of Germany? 6.

7. Vienna (*Vi-en'-na*) is noted for its valuable library, which contains one hundred thousand printed books, and ten thousand manuscripts.

8. Switzerland was formerly part of Germany. It is noted for its beautiful lakes and lofty mountains.

9. The deliverer of Switzerland was William Tell, who shot the tyrant Gesler, on the banks of lake Lucerne.



William Tell.

10. The Italians are a luxurious people. Their principal products are wines and silks.

What is said of Vienna? 7. What of Switzerland? 8. Who was her deliverer? 9. What is said of the Italians? 10. Their products? 10.

11. *Rome*, in Italy, was formerly the most powerful and wealthy city in the world. It is the residence of the Pope, or head of the Roman Catholic Church.

12. Turkey includes two great divisions, namely, Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia. It is inhabited by a people who profess the Mahometan religion.

13. *Constantinople*, the capital, is noted for its magnificent palaces and mosques.



A Mosque at Constantinople.

What is said of Rome in Italy? 11. Who resides there? 11. What does Turkey include? 12. What is the religion of the people who inhabit it? 12. For what is Constantinople noted? 13.

MAP OF ASIA.


Bhcrings Str.
N. AMERICA
BRITISH ISLES
NORTHERN OCEAN
New Siberia
East C.
Nova Zembla
KAMTSCHATKA
Aleutian Is.
EUROPE
Baltic Sea
White Sea
RUSSIAN EMPIRE
SIBERIA
R. Lena
Yenisei R.
Arctic Circle
Obi R.
Sagalian R.
OKHOTSK SEA
PACIFIC OCEAN
Mediterranean Sea
CONSTANTINOPLE
TURKEY
Black Sea
CIRCASSIA
GEORGIA
Caspian Sea
TOBOLSK
R. Amoor
Jesso
Alt'n Mts.
INDEPENDENT TARTARY
Aral's.
Ningoota
CHINESE EMPIRE
JAPAN
JAPAN SEA
Liu Kiu Is.
Mts of Suez
CAIRO
BOKHARA
PEKIN
CORE
Great Wall
Hoang Ho
YELLOW SEA
Red Sea
MECCA
ARABIA
Himmaleh Mts.
Desert
Persian Gulf
PERSIAN EMPIRE
Cabul
Kelat
Nankin
CHINA
Muscat
Lassa
Canton
Tropic of Capricorn
PHILIPPINES
Mocha
HINDOSTAN
CALCUTTA
BAY OF BENGAL
Indus R.
BAVA
BIRMAH
INDIA
Str. of Babelmandel
SEA OF ARABIA
Bombay
Madras
AFRICA
Lacadives Is
Maldives Is
Ceylon
Malacca
SIAM
Gof Siam
CHINA SEA
ANAM
Saigon
Timor
BORNEO
Celebes
Equator
Seychelle Is.
SUMATRA
JAVA
INDIAN OCEAN
MADAGASCAR
AUSTRALIA
Long. East from Washington
127 137 147 157 167 177 173 163 153
50 40 30 20 10 0 10 20

LESSON LI.

What empires in the east? Ce. Jn[1]. What countries in the west? Aa. Ty. Ga. What, in the north? Sa. What, in the south? Am. Sm. Bh. Hn. What is the general name of the southern part? Ia[2]. What country N. W. of India? P-Ee. What one north of the last? I-Ty.

What mountains near the centre? Ay. What, in the south? Hh. What, in the northwest? Ul. What grand divisions do the Ural mountains separate? Ee. and Aa.

What ocean on the east? Pc. What seas? Ok[3]. Jn. Yw. Ca. What seas on the west? Cn. Bk. Rd. Mn. What one in Tartary? Al[4]. What gulf on the west? Pn.

What ocean on the north? Nn. What on the south? In. What sea on the south? Aa. What strait? Bl. What bay? Bl. What gulf? Sm.

What islands in the northern ocean? N-Za. N-Sa. What islands on the east? An. Sn. Jo. Nn. Which belong to the empire of Japan? Jo. Nn.

What islands on the southeast? Pe. Bo. Cs. Sa. Ja. Aa. What, on the southwest? Cn. Ls. Ms. Se. Mr. What isthmus in the west? Sz.

What rivers in the east? Ar. H-Ho[5]. What, in the north? Oi. Yi[6]. La[7]. What rivers in the south? Is. and Ganges in the east of Hindostan.

Russian Empire.—Of what empire does Siberia form a part? R-Ee. Chief town? Tk. What is the capital? St. Petersburg in Europe. What cape? N-Et.

Chinese Empire.—What division lies in the southeast? Ca. What rivers in this empire? Ar. H-Ho. What wall? G-Wl. The two largest towns? Pn. Cn. Which is the capital? Pn.

Birmah.—What countries on the esst and south? Am. Sm. What bay on the south? Bl. What country on the north? C-Ee. Capital of Birmah? Monchobo.

Hindostan[8].—What bay on the east? Bl. What sea on the west? Aa. What mountains on the north? Hh. Largest town and capitals? Benares: Ca. Ms. By.

Persian Empire.—What country on the east? Hn. What gulf on the west? Pn. What country on the north? I-Ty. What sea, south? Aa. Capital and largest town? Tn.[9] Ispahan. What two small countries on the north? Ga. Ca.[10]

Independent Tartary.—What countries around it? P-Ee. R-e. C-Ee. What sea near the centre? Al. Capital? Ba[11]. What mountains? Hh.

Arabia.—What gulf on the east? Pn. What sea on the west? Rd. What sea and strait on the south? Aa. Bl. Capital and largest town? Ma. Mt[12].

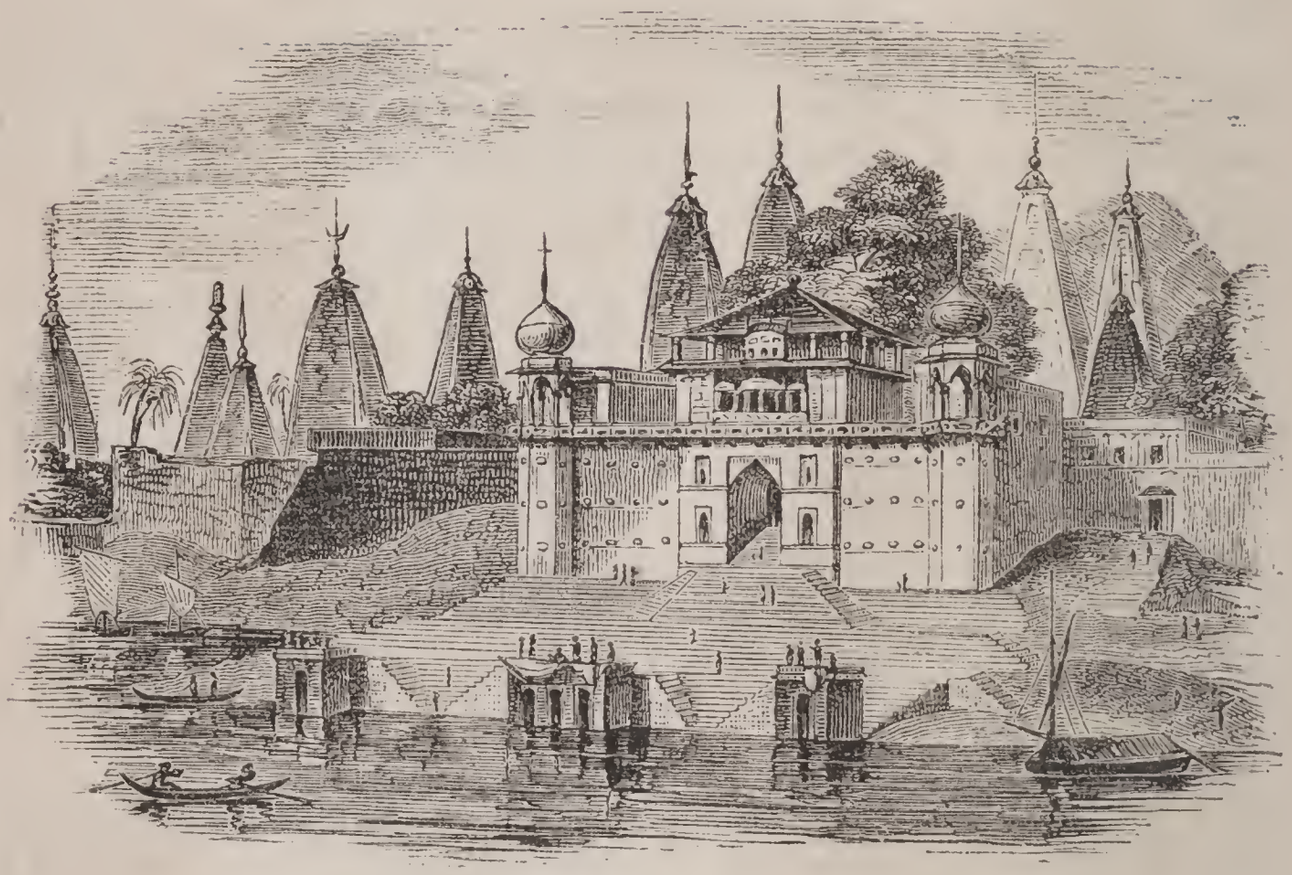
Turkey.—What seas border on it? Bk. Mn. What is this part of Turkey sometimes called? Turkey in Asia. Largest town? Sa.

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[1] Jap-an'. [2] In'-ja *or* In'di-a. [3] O-hotsk' (*Russian pron.*) [4] Ar'-al. [5] Ho-ang'-ho *or* Whang'-ho. [6] Yen-e-sa'-e. [7] Le'-na, (*La-na', Siberian pro.*) [8] Hin dos-tan'. [9] Teh-he-ran'. [10] Sir-kash'-e-a. [11] Bo-ka'-ra. [12] Mus-cat'.

LESSON LII.

ASIA.



Benares.

1. Asia is the largest and most fruitful of the grand divisions, and has more inhabitants than all the rest of the earth, the number being about five hundred and ninety-six millions.

2. Asia is divided into Asiatic Russia or Siberia, Asiatic Turkey, Chinese Empire, Birman Empire, Affghanistan,

---

LII.—What is said of the size, richness, etc. of Asia? 1. What, of its inhabitants? 1. How is Asia divided? 2.

(*Af-gan-is-tan'*,) Beloochistan, (*Bel-oo-chis-tan'*,) Empire of Anam, Independent Tartary, Hindostan', Persia, Arabia, etc. Most of the transactions recorded in the Bible, took place in Asia.

3. The northern part is barren and intensely cold; the southern, warm and productive.

4. Asia produces silk, cotton, rice, opium, spices, etc.

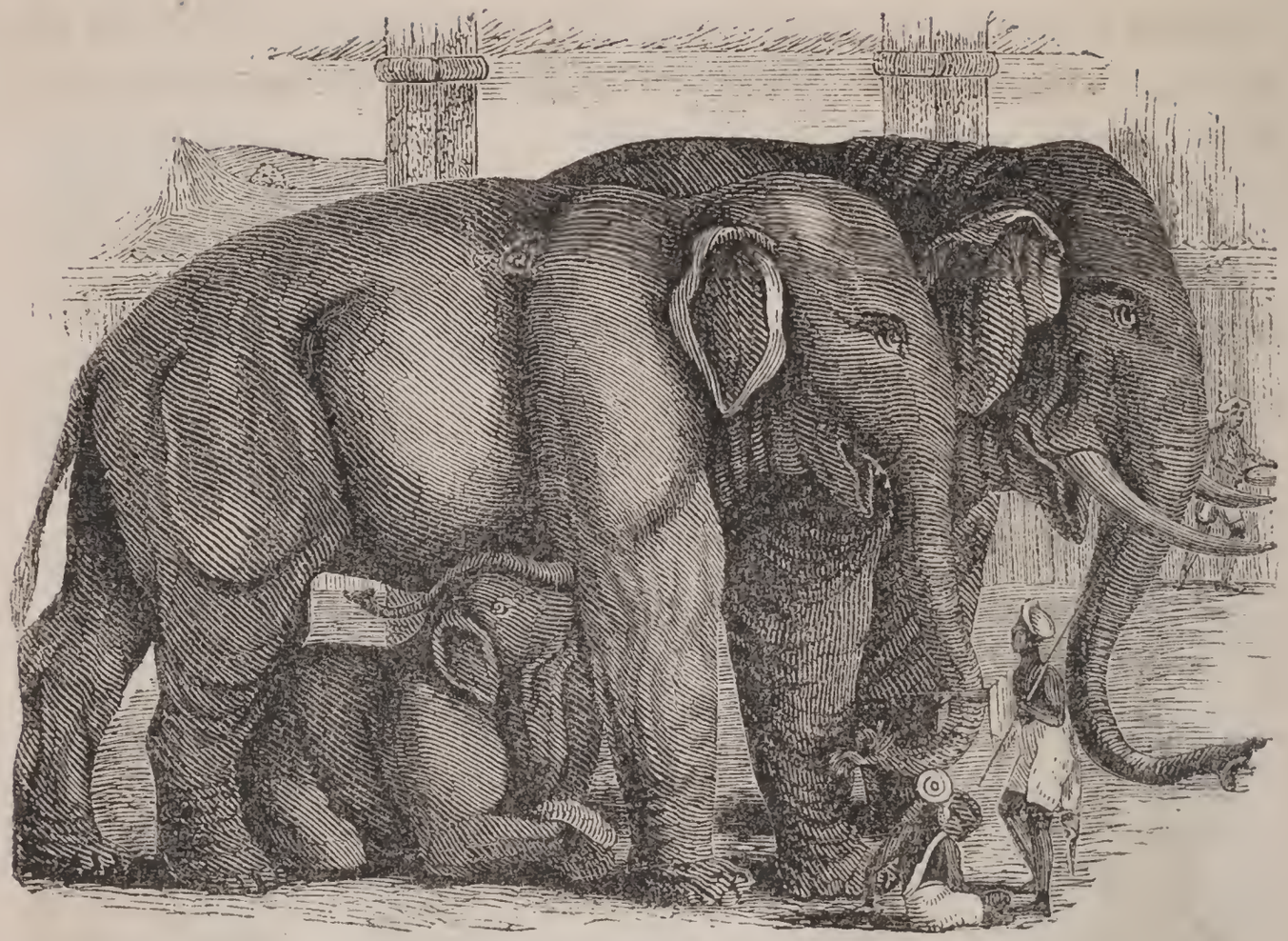


Siberian Flax.



A Female of India carrying Water.

What took place in Asia? 2. What is said of the northern part? 3. What, of the southern part? 3. What does Asia produce? 4.



Male and Female Elephant, and Young.

5. It has mines of gold, silver, and diamonds; also, elephants, lions, tigers, monkeys, anacondas, etc.

6. The Banian or Indian fig-tree has branches extending to the earth, which, taking root, form new trunks; so that a single tree extends itself to a complete grove.

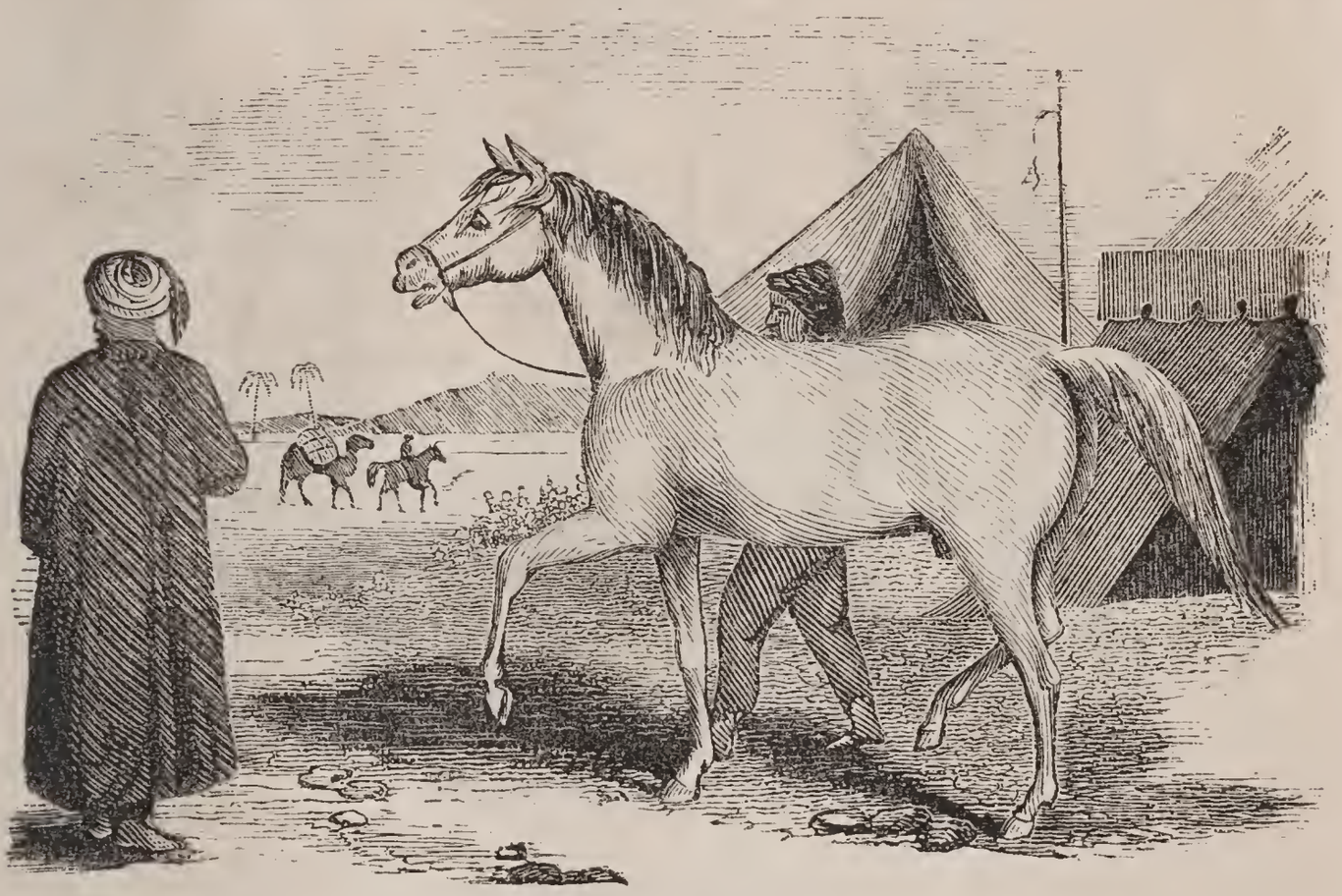
7. It has sometimes three thousand trunks, affording room for seven thousand persons to repose under its shade. The natives erect houses and temples among its branches.

What mines are in Asia? 5. What animals? 5. What remarkable tree? 6. What is said of its branches? 6. What, of its trunks? 7.

8. The Himmaleh (*Him-ma'-la*) mountains in Asia, are the highest on the surface of the globe, being a little less than five and one half miles above the level of the sea.

9. Siberia is a cold country, inhabited by a barbarous race. *Jerusalem* (*Je-ru'-sa-lem*) in Palestine, was the scene of our Saviour's crucifixion.

10. Arabia is inhabited by a wandering race, the descendants of Ishmael (*Ish'-ma-el*).



Arabian Horse.

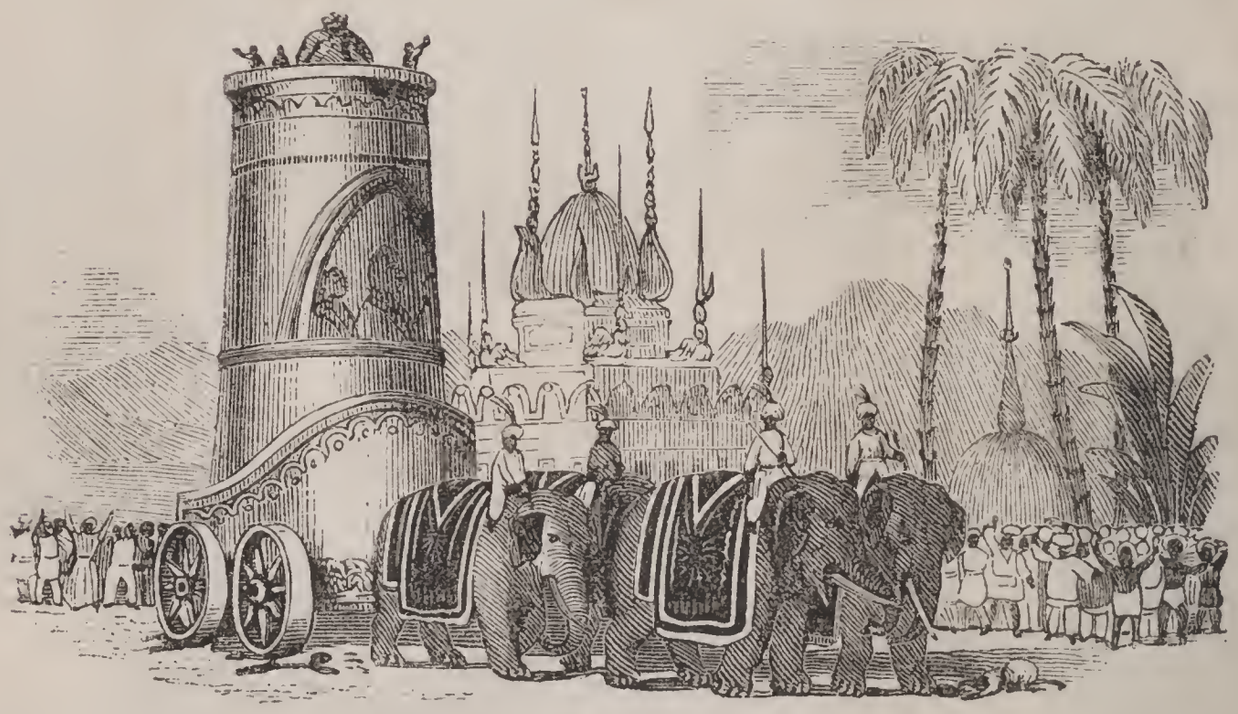
Which are the highest mountains? 8. What is said of Siberia? 9. What, of Jerusalem? 9. By whom is Arabia inhabited? 10.

11. *Mecca*, in Arabia, gave birth to Mahomet, the founder of the Mahometan religion. His tomb is at *Medina*.

12. Persia was formerly the most magnificent empire in the world. A portion of Hindostan, and the Birman Empire, are called British India. The capital is *Calcutta*.

13. The religions of Asia are a mixture of idolatry and superstition. The governments are monarchical.

14. *Juggernaut*, "the lord of the world," is a town and celebrated temple of Hindostan. The chief street consists almost wholly of about fifty temples, interspersed with plan-



Juggernaut, drawn by Elephants.

What is said of Mecca and Medina? (*Med-ee'-na.*) 11. What was Persia formerly? 12. What are called British India? 12.

What is the capital? 12. What are the religions of Asia? 13. What are the governments? 13. What is Juggernaut? 14. What is said of the chief street? 14.

tations. At the south end of it, stands the temple of the great idol Jug'-ger-naut.

15. The Hindoo pilgrim often throws himself under the wheels of the idol, to be crushed to death by it.



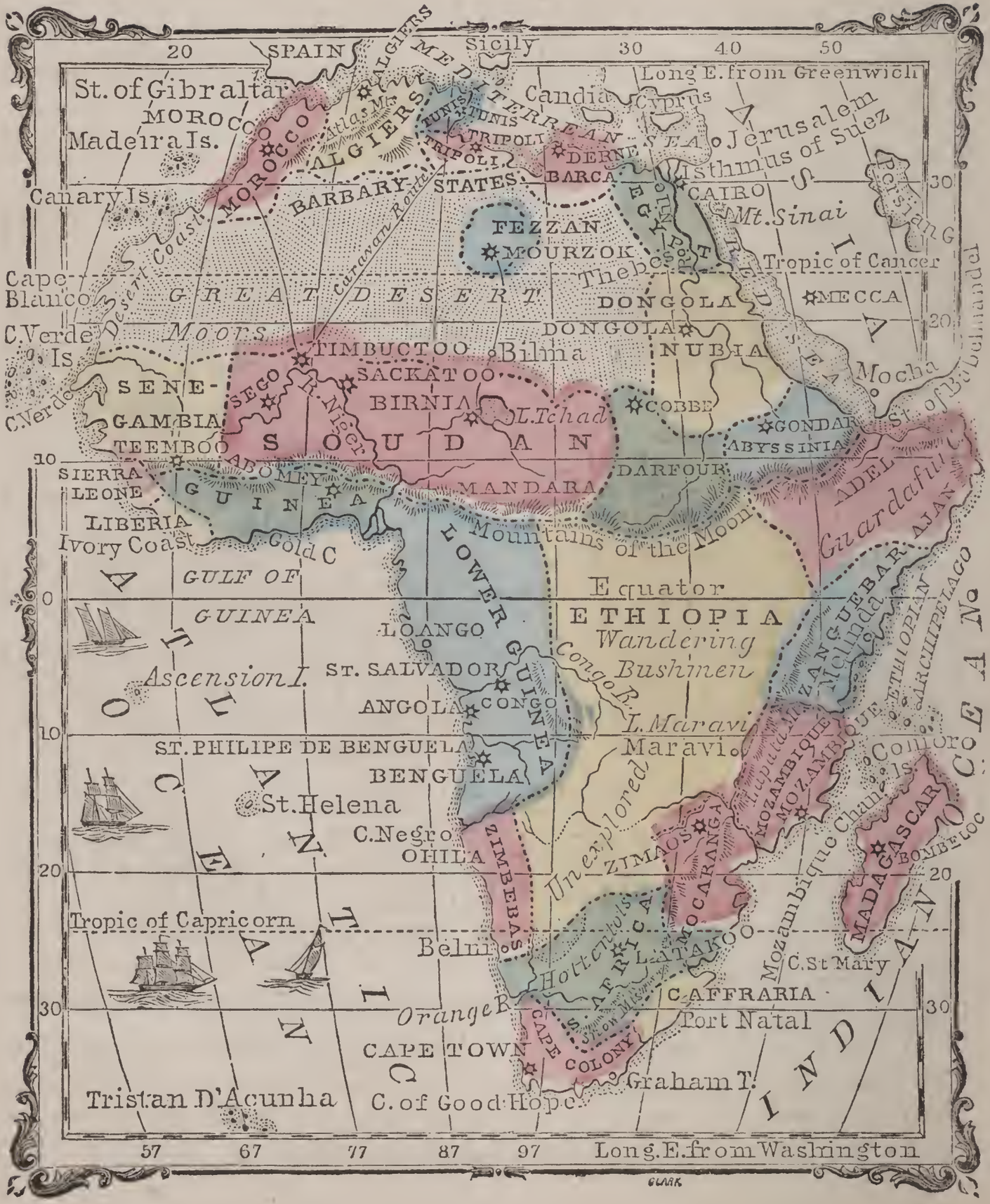
Natives and Castes of India.

16. The Chinese Empire is inhabited by an ingenious people, whose chief articles of exportation are tea and silks. The principal cities of China are Pe-kin', Nan-kin', and Can-ton'.

Where does the idol stand? 14. How do the pilgrims often destroy themselves? 15.

What is said of the people of the Chinese Empire? 16. What articles do they export? 16. Which are the principal cities? 16.

MAP OF AFRICA.



LESSON LIII.

What countries in the northeast? Et. Na. Aa. What, in the north? Mo. As. Ts. Ti. Ba. What are the first four commonly called? B-Ss.

What large countries in the south? L-Ga. S-Aa. Ea. What small ones? Zs. Ma. Me. Zr. What, in the interior? Sn. In the west? Sa. Ga. What desert? G-Dt.

What sea in the northeast? Rd. What strait? Bl. What sea on the north? Mn. What lake near the centre? Td. Who inhabit Ethiopia? W-Bn.

What mountains on the north? As. What mountains nearly cross this grand division? Mn. What mountains in the southeast? La. What, in the south? Sw.

What river in the northeast? Ne. What, in the west? Nr. What, in the southwest? Co. Who inhabit South Africa? Hs.

What large island on the east? Mr. What channel separates it from Africa? Me. What cape on the south of this grand division? G-He.

What islands on the northwest? Ma. Cy. C-Ve. What strait on the northwest? Gr. What does it divide? Sn. from Mo. What coasts on the west? Dt. Iy. Gd.

What is the capital of Barca? De. What oasis in the desert? Fn. Capital? Mk.

What towns in Nubia and Abyssinia? Da. Gr. What towns in the central countries? Ce. Ba. So. To. So. What gulf south of Guinea? Ga.

What towns on or near the southeast coast? Zs. Me. Ma. What, on the west? Lo. S-S-r. Aa. Ba. Bi. What are the western capes? Ve. Bo. Most eastern cape? Gi.

Barbary States.—Which are they? Mo. As. Ts. Ti. Their capitals? Mo. As. Ts. Ti. To what country does Algiers or Algeria belong? To France.

What region in the desert belongs to Tripoli? Fn:—comprising several inhabited oases. What channel separates Madagascar from the continent? Me.

Egypt.—What country on the south? Na. What river? Ne. Capital? Co. What isthmus here? Sz. What islands north and northwest of Egypt? Cs. Ca. Sy.

Liberia.—What republic on the western coast of Guinea? La. By whom was it founded? By liberated slaves and free blacks from the United States. Under whose auspices? The American Colonization Society, but is now independent.

What is the population of the colony? About ten thousand, besides about seventy thousand natives. What is the chief town? Monrovia.

Si-er'-ra Le-one'.—What colony north of Liberia? S-Le. Why was it so called? From the Spanish, '*si-er'-ra*,' mountainous, and '*le-on'*,' a lion: because it abounded in mountains and lions. To what nation does it belong? To Great Britain.

To what nation does Cape Colony belong? Great Britain. Towns? Ce.-Tn.

LESSON LIV.

AFRICA.



Capetown, in South Africa.

1. Africa is principally divided into Egypt and the Barbary States on the Mediterranean; Liberia, Sierra Leone, Senegambia, and Guinea, on the west; South Africa, Cape Colony, and Ethiopia, in the south; Nubia, Abyssinia, and Soudan (*Soo-dan'*) in the middle.

2. Owing to its extensive sandy deserts, the climate is several degrees warmer than that of South America.

LIV.—How is Africa divided? 1. What is said of the climate? 2.

3. The people are generally idolaters or pagans, and show little signs of intelligence. Their complexion is mostly black.

4. The chief articles of export are ivory and gold dust. The most remarkable animals are the elephant, lion, panther, rhinoceros, crocodile, giraffe, zebra, hyena, etc.

5. In Egypt, four thousand years ago, while all the rest of the world was barbarous, the arts and sciences flourished and spread from thence to the adjoining nations.



Lion carrying off a Hottentot.

What is the religion and complexion of the inhabitants? 3. What are the chief articles of export? 4.

What are the most remarkable animals? 4. What is said of Egypt? 5.



A Boat's Crew attacked by a Boa Constrictor.

6. Egypt is watered by the overflowing of the Nile, which makes the soil very rich. *Cairo* (*Kī'-ro*) is the chief city.

7. Madagascar is a large, fertile island, and rich in minerals. The inhabitants are negroes.

8. The Isle of Bourbon (*Boor'-bon*) belongs to France, and has a volcano which throws up fire so constantly, that seamen depend upon it as a light-house.

9. Mauritius, (*Mau-rish'-e-us,*) formerly called the isle of France, and St. Hel-e'-na, belong to the English. The latter

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How is Egypt watered? 6. What is said of Madagascar? 7. What, of Bourbon? 8. What, of Mauritius? 9. For what is St. Helena noted? 9.

is remarkable as the place where Napoleon was confined, the last six years of hïs life, and where he died.

10. The Cape Verde Islands are fourteen in number, and belong to Portugal. The Canary Islands are also fourteen in number, and belong to Spain.

11. The Madeira (*Mad-ee'-ra*) Islands belong to Portugal. They are distinguished for their wines and fine climate.

12. The Azores, (*Az'-ōrz*,) nine in number, belong to Portugal. They have a fine climate and fertile soil.

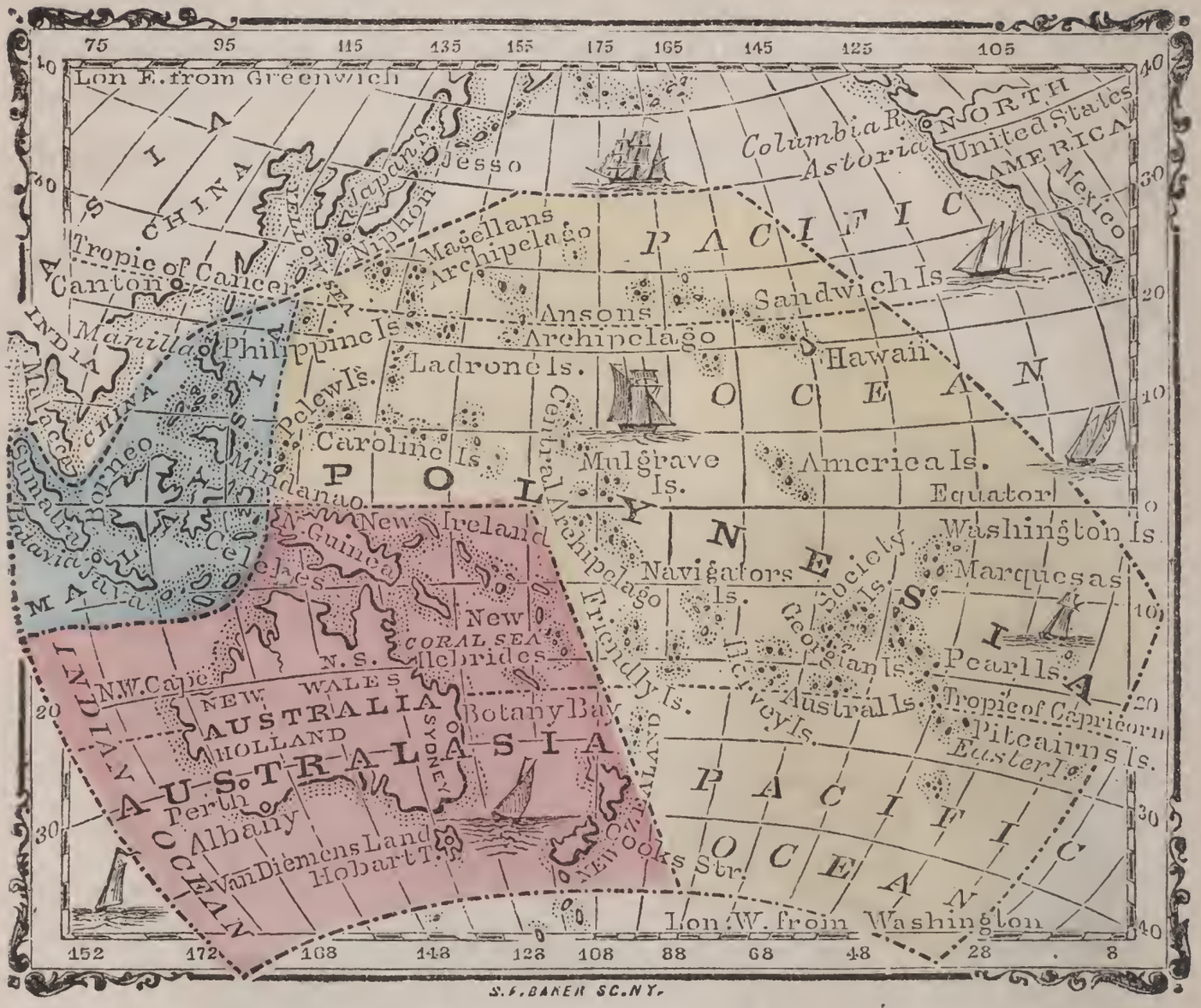


Lion, Lioness, and Young.

What is said of the Cape Verdes? 10. What, of the Madeiras? 11. What, of the Azores? 12.

LESSON LV.

MAP OF OCEANICA.



Oceanica.—In what ocean is Oceanica? Pc. What grand division on the north east of Oceanica (*O-she-an'-e-ka*)? N-Aa. What, on the northwest of it? Aa.

What large island in the southwest? Aa. or N-Hd. What cape on the west? N-Wt. What archipelagoes in the north? Ms. As. What archipelago in the centre? Cl.

What islands on the north and northwest of Australia? N-G. Mo. Cs. Bo. Ja. Sa. Ma. What island south of it? V-D-Ld. What islands east of Van Diemen's Land? N-Zd.

What countries of Asia on the northwest? Ca. Ia. What seas. islands, and town here? Jn. Yw. China Sea, Jo. Nn. Cn. What countries of America on the northeast? U-Ss. Mo. What town and river are put down? Aa. Ca.

How is Oceanica divided? Into Polynesia, Malaysia, and Australasia. Which has the greatest number of islands? Pa. Which contains the largest island? Aa.

What principal islands does Polynesia (*Pol-e-nee'-she-a*) comprise? Sh. Sy. Fy. Ns. Ce. Pw. Le. What, Malaysia (*Mal-a'-she-a*)? Sa. Bo. Ja. Cs. Mo. Pe. What, Australasia (*Aus-tral-a'-she-a*)? Aa. N-Ga. N-Zd. V-D-Ld.

What strait divides the islands of New Zealand? Cs. What sea directly north of the Friendly Isles? C-Ao. What ocean lies partly on the west of Australasia? In. What seas lie north of Malaysia? Yw. and China.

Australia.—How is it divided? N-Hd. N-S-Ws. What towns? B-By. Ph. Ay. What town on Van Diemen's Land? H-Tn.



Death of Captain Cook.

Which islands lie nearest to North America? Sh. Which is the largest and most important of the Sandwich Islands? Hi. How many are there in all? Eleven.

When, and by whom were they discovered? By Captain Cook in 1778. In honor of whom did he name them? The Earl of Sandwich.

What happened to Captain Cook here? He was inhumanly murdered by the natives. What important change has been effected in their character since? They have made great advances in religion, morality, and civilization. By whose instrumentality? That of benevolent missionaries, principally from the United States.

LESSON LVI.

OCEANICA.



New Zealand Village.

1. Oceanica comprises most of the islands lying in the Pacific, between America on the east, and Asia and the Indian Ocean, on the west.

2. It is divided into Malaysia, Australasia, and Polynesia.

3. Malaysia, sometimes called the East India Islands, is inhabited chiefly by the Malay race.

LVI.—What does Oceanica comprise? 1. How is it divided? 2. What is Malaysia sometimes called? 3. By whom is it inhabited? 3.

4. It embraces the Sunda, or Sumatra (*Soo-ma'-tra*) Islands; Bor'-ne-o; the Manilla or Phil'-ip-pine Islands; Cel'-e-bes, and the Mo-luc-ca or Spice Islands.

5. The productions are spices, gums, and a variety of fruits, which grow in great luxuriance. The animals are the rhinoceros, tiger, crocodile, and orang-outang.

6. AUSTRALASIA comprises Aus-tra'-li-a, Van Diemen's Land, Pap'u-a or New Guinea, New Zealand, New Britain, New Heb'-rid-ēs, New Caledonia, and several others.



Male and Female Orang-outang and Young.

What islands does Malaysia embrace? 4. What are the productions? 5. What are the animals? 5. What does Australasia comprise? 6.

7. Australia is the largest island in the world, being two thousand four hundred miles long, and one thousand nine hundred and seventy, broad.

8. It abounds in gold, coal, iron, and other valuable minerals; and produces oranges, lemons, wheat, barley, etc. The most remarkable animal is the kangaroo.

9. *Port Jackson* or *Botany Bay*, in the south of it, is a settlement of convicts or criminals, from Great Britain.

10. Pap'-u-a (*Pap'-oo-a*) or New Guinea (*Gin'-e*) is inhabited by a coarse dark race, in a barbarous state. Parrots and Birds of Paradise are found here.

11. The principal inhabitants are, the Papuas, meaning "frizzled hair," and the Haraforas of the interior, living in trees, which they ascend by knotted poles.

12. Polynesia, signifying "many islands," comprises the Pe-lew', Lad'-rone, Caroline, Sandwich, Marquesas (*Mar-ka'-sas*), Society, Friendly, Fee-jee, and Navigator's Islands.

13. The inhabitants are chiefly of the Malay race. By the exertions of Christian missionaries, many have been induced to abandon their barbarous customs, and adopt the usages of civilized life.

What is said of Australia? 7. In what does it abound? 8. What are its productions? 8. What is the most remarkable animal? 8.

What settlement in the south of Australia? 9. By whom is New Guinea inhabited? 10. What are found here? 10.

What do they consist of? 11. What does Polynesia comprise? 12. What is said of the inhabitants? 13.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS OF NATIONS,

WITH THE COUNTRIES MOST NOTED FOR PRODUCING THOSE ARTICLES.

RUM, SUGAR, MOLASSES, BRANDY, WINE.

1. *Rum and molasses* from the West Indies. *Sugar* from the West Indies, Guiana, Colombia, Louisiana, and Brazil. *Brandy* from France. *Wine* from Italy, Spain, Portugal, France, Cape of Good Hope, and the Canaries.

TEA, COFFEE, SPICES.

2. *Tea* from China and Japan. *Coffee* from Brazil, Colombia, Guiana, Arabia, and the Asiatic Isles. *Spices*, as pepper, cloves, nutmegs, camphor, etc., from the East Indies.

OIL, LEATHER, HIDES.

3. *Whale Oil* from Greenland, and the Pacific. *Leather* from Russia, France, and the United States. *Hides* from the Barbary States, and South America.

SILK, COTTON, WOOL.

4. *Silk* from China, France, Hindostan, Italy, Japan, Persia, Spain, and Portugal. *Cotton* from the Southern States, Egypt, Turkey, East and West Indies. *Cotton Goods* from China, Great Britain, Japan, United States. *Wool* from Spain and Portugal. *Woollen Goods* from Great Britain, France, and Holland.

LINENS, CARPETS, MUSLINS, LACES.

5. *Linens* from France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Russia, Ireland. *Carpets and Muslins* from Turkey. *Laces* from Holland and Great Britain.

WHEAT, RICE, TOBACCO.

6. *Wheat* from the Middle and Western States. *Rice* from Hindostan and the Southern States. *Tobacco* from the Southern States, and the West Indies.

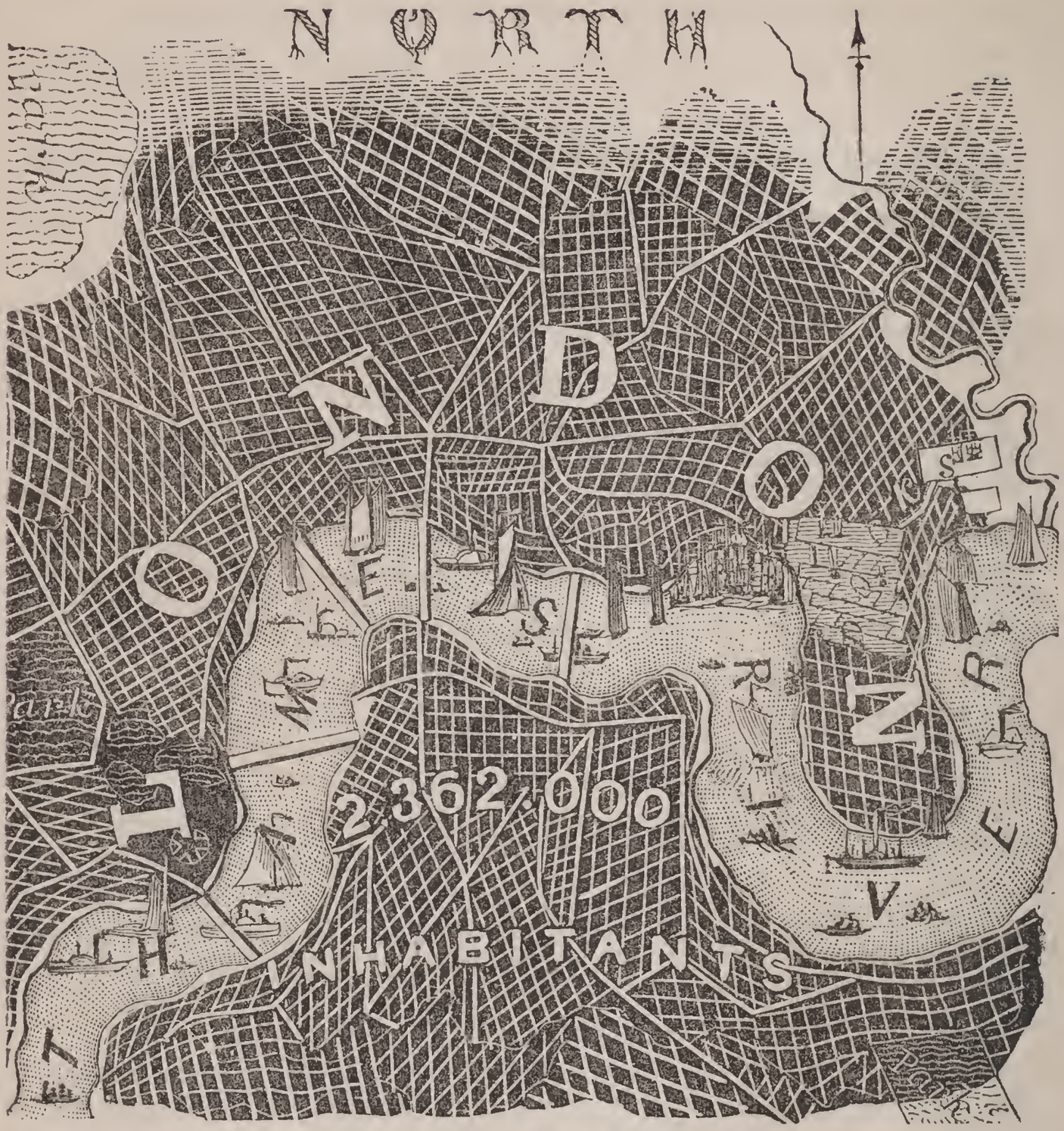
GOLD, SILVER, DIAMONDS, DYEWOODS, MAHOGANY, INDIGO.

7. *Gold and Silver* from Mexico and South America. *Gold and Diamonds* from Africa and Brazil. *Dyewoods* from Brazil. *Logwood and Mahogany* from Guatimala, Mexico, Jamaica, and St. Domingo. *Indigo* from the East and West Indies.

CODFISH, FURS, SALT, PORCELAIN.

8. *Codfish* from Newfoundland. *Furs* from Russia and Oregon Territory. *Salt* from Spain, England, Turks Island, and the United States. *Porcelain Chinaware* from China, Japan, and France.

What countries export Rum, Sugar, and Molasses? 1. What, Sugar? 1. Brandy? 1. Wine? 1. Tea? 2. Coffee? 2. Spices? 2. Oil? 3. Leather? 3. Hides? 3. Silk? 4. Cotton? 4. Cotton Goods? 4. Wool? 4. Woollen Goods? 4. Linens? 5. Carpets and Muslins? 5. Laces? 5. Wheat? 6. Rice? 6. Tobacco? 6. Gold? 7. Silver? 7. Diamonds? 7. Dyewoods? 7. Logwood and Mahogany? 7. Indigo? 7. Codfish? 8. Furs? 8. Salt? 8. Porcelain? 8.



Pekin* } Almost five times as	Jeddo, - - - - - $1\frac{1}{2}$[1] times.	Miako, - - - $1\frac{1}{4}$[2] as many.
London, } many as N. York.	Hangtchou, - - $1\frac{1}{2}$ times.	Constan'ple, 4-5[3] as many.
Paris, - - - - - - - 2 times.	Benares, - - - - $1\frac{1}{4}$[2] times.	Venice, - - -4-5 as many.
Canton, - - - - - - 2 times.	St. Petersburg, as many.	Nankin,- - -4-5 as many.

* Pekin is supposed by some to contain three millions of inhabitants, almost six times as many as New-York. 1. 1 and 1 half. 2. 1 and 1 quarter. 3. 4-fifths.

QUESTIONS FOR EXAMINATION.

FIRST LESSON.

What is Geography? Page 9. What do the heavens and earth form? 9. What part of the earth's surface is land? 9. What part is water? Three-quarters.

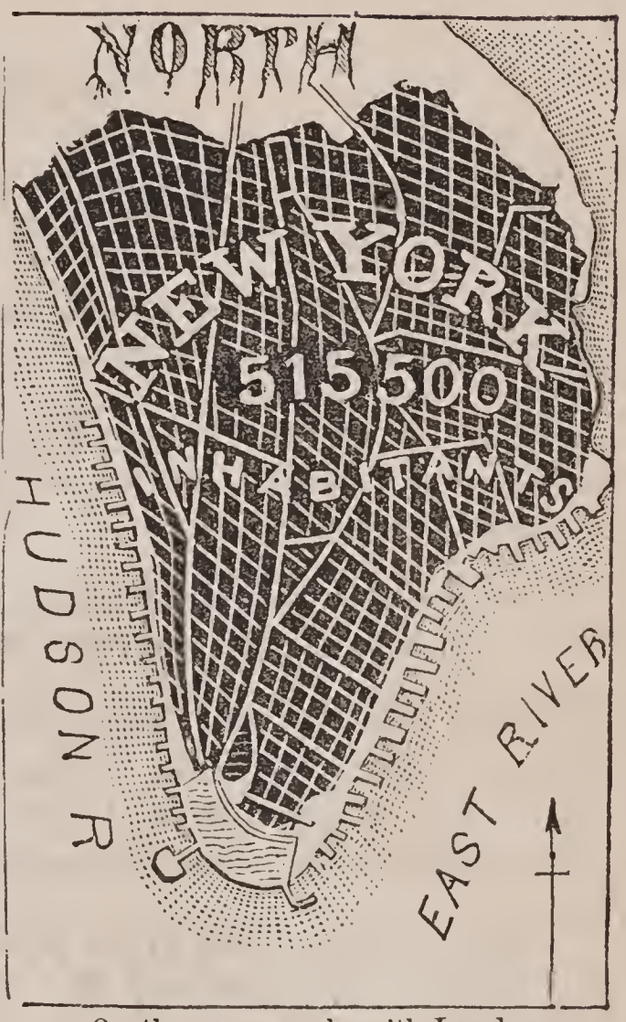
What are the divisions of water? 17. What are rivers? 11. What is the source of rivers? 11.

What is the chief use of springs? 10. What springs are much celebrated? 10. What are falls and cascades? 12. What are lakes? 14.

What is a gulf? 15. What is a strait? 16. What strait between America and Asia? Bs. p. 30. How wide is it? Thirty-six miles.

What is an archipelago? 15. What is a sea? 15. What is an ocean? 17. Which is the largest? 17. What is its extent? 17.

Name a few seas on the eastern hemisphere? Mn. Cn. Rd. Bk. Bc. An. p. 32. How many oceans are there? 17. What are they? 17. What is the width of the Atlantic? 30. What, of the Pacific? 30. What, of the Indian? 32.



On the same scale with London.

What are the divisions of land? 20. What is a coast? 20. Mountain? 18. Volcano? 18. Isthmus? 20. What noted isthmus on our continent? Dn. or Pân-a-mâ'.

What is a cape? 20. Which are the two most noted capes? Horn and Good Hope. What is a peninsula? 20. Island? 15. Continent? 20. How many continents are there? 28. What are they? 28.

On which continent do you live? Western. On which was Columbus born? Eastern. What is a hemisphere? 27. Which parts of the map are North, South, East, and West? 22. What is a map? 22.

SECOND LESSON.

What is the form of the earth? 24. How often does the earth turn round on its axis? 25. What is the axis of the earth? 25. What are the poles? 25.

What causes day and night? 25. What is the circumference of the earth? 26. What its diameter? 26.

Repeat the poetry "On the works of Creation"? 29. Bound North America by the map? (p. 30). N-On: Ac: S-Aa: Pc. What isthmus connects North and South America? 30.

Bound South America? (p. 30.) N-Aa: Ac: S-On: Pc. Bound Europe? N-On: Aa: S-Aa: Ac. (p. 32.) What sea between it and Africa? Mn. 32.

Bound Asia? (p. 32.) N-On: Pc: I-On: Ee. Bound Africa? (p. 32.) Ee: I-On. and Aa: S-On: Ac. What is a village? 34. Town? 34. City 34. State? 35. Capital town? 35. Republic? 35. Monarchy? 35. Why is our own country often extolled so much? 36.

Repeat the succession of the presidents in poetry? 38. For what was Washington early distinguished? 39. When was he born? 39. When and where did he die? 40.

How many inhabitants are there on the earth? 42. How many die and are born every minute? 42. What are the races of men? (See cover.) The principal religions? 44. When was the world created? 46.

When did the deluge happen? 46. When did our Saviour appear on earth? 47. What is meant by A. D.? 47. What, by A. M.? 47.

When, and by whom was America discovered? 48. Character of the Indians? 51. What is said of the population of North America? 57.

What is said of the United States? 60. How are they divided? 59. How many and which States were originally British colonies? 61. How many are there now? 60. Repeat them? 88 and 89.

THIRD LESSON.

When was the Declaration of Independence published? 61. How long did the war last? 62. When did the next war begin? 62.

What country bounds the United States on the north? B-Aa. What ocean on the east? Ac. 52. What country and gulf on the south? Mo. Mo. What ocean on the west? Pc.

What mountains in the United States? 62. What is the capital of the United States? 64. What is said of it? 65. Where is it situated? 64. How large was the District of Columbia at first? 64. Which part has been retroceded? 65.

How many square miles are ten miles square? 64. What appears by the map, to be the chief productions of the United States? 65. What, the principal occupations? Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures.

How is your own State bounded? What is the capital? Other chief towns? Name the New England States with their capitals? 66. Me. Aa: N-He. Cd: Vt. Mr: Ms. Bn: R-Id. Pe. Nt: Ct. Hd. N-Hn.

Name the Middle States and their capitals? 74. N-Yk. Ay: Pa. Hg: N-Jy. Tn: De. Dr. In the same manner name the Southern States? 80. Md. As: Va. Rd: N-Ca. Rh: S-Ca. Ca: Ga. Me: Fa. Te: Aa. My: Mi. Jn: La. B-Re: Ts. An.

Name the Western States and their capitals? 86. Oo. Cs: Ky. Ft: Te. Ne: Ia. Is: Is. Sd: Mi. J-Cy: As. L-Rk: Mn. Lg: Wn. Mn: Ia. I-Cy: Ca. S-Je. Which are the Territories? 89.

Name the larger towns in the United States, in the order of their size? N-Yk. in N-Yk: Pa. in Pa: Be. in Md: Bn. in Ms: N-Os. in La: Ci. in Ohio: Bn. in N-Yk: S-Ls. in Mi. Name the larger rivers? Mi. Mi. As. Rd. Oo. Te.

What does British America comprise? 96. Capital? Qc. 89.

What countries in the south of North America? Mo. Ga. 94. Capitals of each? Mo. S-Sr. 94.

How is South America divided? 106. Capitals of Brazil, Buenos Ayres, and Uruguay? R-Jo. B-As. M-Vo. 106. Name some of the islands of the West Indies? 94. Ca. Hi. Ja. and Caribbee.

FOURTH LESSON.

What does Northern Europe comprise? 114. What, Southern Europe? 115. Which are the five more powerful nations of Europe? 115.

Which are the capitals of these nations? Ln. Ps. Va. S-Pg. Bn. 112. Which are the larger rivers? Va. De. Dr. 112.

How is Asia divided? 130. What are some of the more important capital towns? Ce. in Ty: Pn. in Ca: Jo. in E-of-Jn: Ca. in Hn: Tn. in P-Ee. 128. Mountains of Asia? 128. Hh. Ay.

How is Africa divided? 138. The capital of Egypt? Co. 136. Name the Barbary States? Mo. As. Ts. Ti. 136. What does Oceanica comprise? 144. What does Malaysia embrace? 145. Polynesia? 146.

Which is the largest river in the world? An. in S-Aa. The largest island? Australia. The highest mountains? Hh. in Asia. The largest ocean? Pc. The most extensive empire in the world? The Russian.

Which are the two largest cities in the world? 148. How many inhabitants has each? 148. How many is Pekin supposed by some to contain? 148. Which, cities of the "Old World" contain almost five times as many inhabitants as New York? Which, two times as many? Which, one and a half times? Which one and a quarter times? Which, about as many? Which, four-fifths as many?

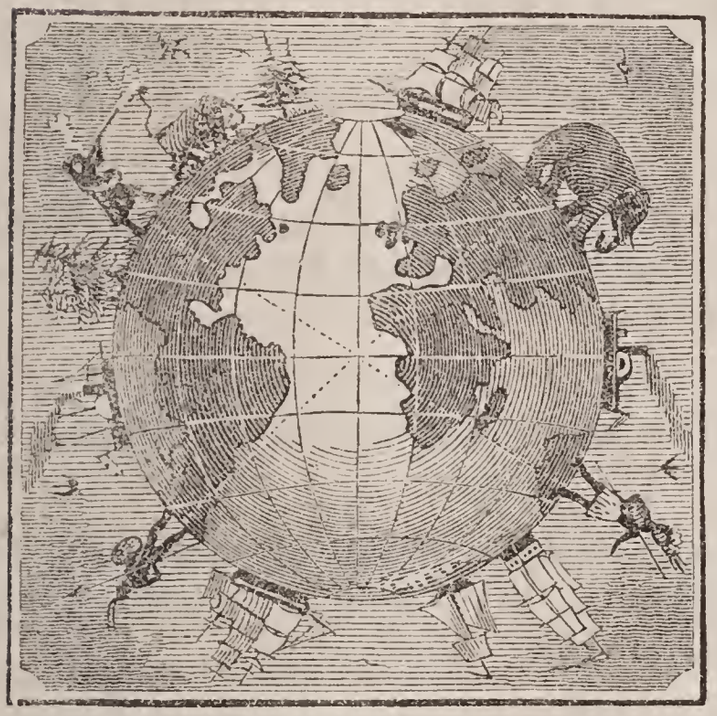
Which is the largest town in America? New York. The second? Philadelphia in Pennsylvania. The third? Mexico in Mexico. The fourth? Rio Janeiro in Brazil. The fifth? Baltimore in Maryland. The sixth? Havana in Cuba. The seventh? Boston in Massachusetts. The eighth? New Orleans in Louisiana. The ninth? Cincinnati in Ohio. The tenth? Bahai or San Salvador in Brazil; Brooklyn in New York; Buenos Ayres in Buenos Ayres; St. Louis in Missouri.

SUPPLEMENT.

The following Lessons are necessary to complete a course: which, by keeping the development of the subject within its legitimate province, comprises all the main features of Geography. (See p. 8.)

LESSON I.

THE ATTRACTION OF GRAVITATION.



Q. What is the shape of the earth? (p. 24.) Who first demonstrated ('proved') it, by performing the daring enterprise of sailing round the earth?

A. Picaro, a commander of a ship in Magellan's squadron.

Magellan's ship made the entire voyage A.D. 1519; though he was killed at the Philippine Isles on his homeward passage. He was the first navigator that entered the Pacific Ocean.

Q. Do the people, who live on the side of the earth directly opposite to us, have their feet, or their heads towards ours? (See the cut.) What are they thence called?*

A. Our Antipodes[1]; i. e., those who stand *feet to feet*.

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* Although our antipodes seem to us to have their heads downward; we seem to them to have ours downward also; and in twelve hours, we shall be in their situation, and they in ours; because in that time the earth turns just half round on its axis. Correctly speaking, however, *up* is any direction *from*, and *down*, any direction *to*, the centre of the earth.

[1] AN-TIP'O-DES, from two Greek words, *anti*, "against," or "opposite to," and *podes*, "feet."

Q. How are they, and all other objects, kept on the earth's surface?
A. By an invisible force called *gravity*, "that binds them to it, as truly as though they were lashed to it with cords."

Q. To what point in the earth is every thing attracted?
A. To its centre; as a magnet attracts a needle.

LESSON II.

TRAVELS ON THE MAP.

To sail eastward around the world, what ocean must you first cross? Ac. (p. 30.) What cape must you double or sail round? G-He. (p. 32.) What ocean will you then enter? In. What next? Pc. In which hemisphere is this ocean? Partly in both. (pp. 30 and 32.)

What cape do you double ('sail round') on the Western Hemisphere, to reach home without sailing back? Hn. What course must you then take to complete the voyage? In what ocean? Ac.

Will you point with your finger towards Europe?—towards Brazil?—Mexico?—Africa?—Oregon?—Canada?—Washington City?—West Indies?—Sandwich Islands?—Boston?—New York?—Philadelphia?—Cincinnati?

In travelling northerly from Cape Horn, on the western coast of South America, to the Isthmus of Darien, what island and strait would you first cross? T-d-Fo. Mn. (p. 104.) What countries would you next visit? Pa. Ci. Ba. Pu. Er. N-Ga.

What countries would you cross, in continuing your journey to the Russian Possessions? Ga. Mo. U-Ss. B-Aa. (p. 52.) Were you to start from London in a southerly direction, to make the tour of Europe on its borders, what would you first cross? The English Channel, between England and France.

What countries from thence to reach the Black Sea? Fe. Sn. Pl. Iy. Aa. Ty. Ge. (p. 112.) What countries and sea to complete the tour? Ra. Ld. Ny. Sn. B-Sea. Dk. Hr. Hd. Bm. What countries do you cross, in travelling easterly from Turkey across the interior of Asia? P-Ee. I-Ty. C-Ee. (128.)

LESSON III.

LAND AND WATER.

Q. How is the land on the earth's surface agreeably diversified?

A. By hills and plains, mountains and valleys.

Q. How is the bed of the ocean supposed to be diversified?

A. By the same natural features as the land.

Q. In what respect do continents resemble oceans?

A. In extent; the one being the largest portion of land, the other of water.

Q. In what respect does an island resemble a lake?

A. In form; the one being entirely surrounded by water, the other by land.

Q. What does the aspect of islands in the ocean resemble?

A. Very much the aspect of lakes on land.

Q. In what respect do peninsulas resemble seas, gulfs, and bays?

A. In form; the one being almost surrounded by land; the other by water.

Q. In what respect do isthmuses resemble straits and channels?

A. In form; the one being a narrow strip of land; the other of water.

Q. What is the predominant color of the waters of the ocean?

A. A bluish green, and that of vegetation generally a pure green, a color the most grateful to the eye.

In June, vegetation in our climate wears a beautiful aspect.

"In that soft season, when descending showers
Call forth the *greens*, and wake the rising flowers

LESSON IV.

FOG, VAPOR, CLOUDS, RAIN.



Fog rising from the ocean and forming clouds, which produce rain, springs, and rivers running into the ocean.

Q. Where does all the water of springs, brooks, and rivers, finally run?
A. It runs into the sea or ocean.

The aspect of the hottest portions of land, without rain or water, is very much like the corresponding portions of the ocean, without breezes; so accurately described in the 'Ancient Mariner'—

"All in a hot and copper sky,
The bloody sun, at noon,
Right up above the mast did stand,
No bigger than the moon."

Q. Do not all these streams raise the surface of the sea?

A. By no means; the water goes back again to the land.

Q. In what form is this result produced?

A. In the form of clouds and rain.

Although the water of the ocean is salt, rain water is not so; because only the fresh part rises in the form of vapor.

Q. How are clouds produced from the water of the earth?

A. By fog and vapor, which rise from the surface.

The clouds formed in this manner, are driven by the wind over different portions of the earth; and in this way, the earth is kept constantly supplied[1] with refreshing showers of rain.

Q. What causes fog and vapor to rise?

A. The warmth of the sun.

"But there went up a mist from the earth and watered the whole face of the ground."—*Bible.*

Q. What is this process called?

A. It is called evaporation[2].

The "drying up" of water, as we term it, is called evaporation, as steam rising from a vessel of hot water. Hay is made by evaporation.

Q. What appears to be the order in which clouds, rain, springs, &c., are formed?

Ans. The rain forms springs;
The springs form rivers;
The rivers run into the sea.
The sea gives vapors;
The vapors form clouds;
The clouds give rain again.

"All the rivers run into the sea, and yet the sea is not full: into the place from whence the rivers come, thither do they return again."—*Bible.*

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[1] SUP-PLI'ED, furnished, provided. [2] E-VAP-O-RA'-TION, (E-vap-o-ra'-shun.)

LESSON V.

TIDES, ICEBERGS.



Sailors procuring fresh water from an Iceberg.

Q. What is the daily rise and fall of the ocean called?

A. It is called a tide.

As the earth revolves[1], the moon appears to move round it in twenty-four hours and fifty minutes, or one *lunar*[2] day. Hence, it must come opposite every side of the earth within that space of time; and its attractive[3] power raises the water of the ocean, and produces tides.

Q. When the waters of the ocean are at their greatest height, what are they called?

A. A flood tide or high water.

Q. What kind of a tide is it, when the waters are lowest?

A. An ebb tide or low water.

---

[1] RE-VOLVES, turns round. [2] LU'-NAR, of the moon. [3] AT-TRAC'-TIVE, drawing to, alluring.

Q. When the tides are either higher or lower than usual, what is the name for each?

A. The former are spring tides; the latter, neap tides.

Spring and neap tides occur twice every month; and common tides twice every day; the latter vary in height at different places.

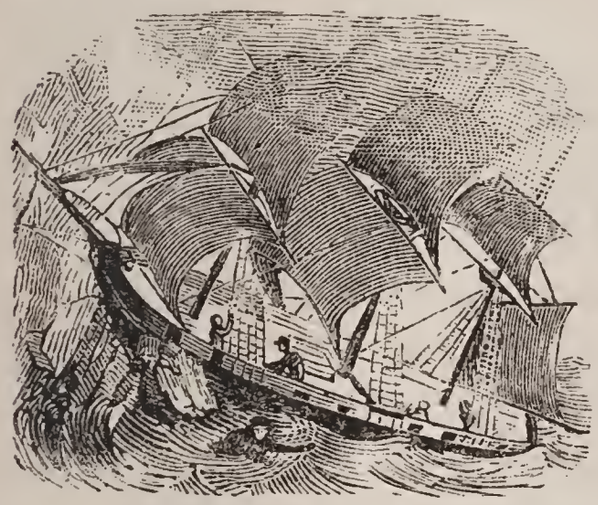
In the Bay of Fundy, the tide rises from fifty to sixty feet; and often, so rapidly that cattle and swine on shore are overtaken and destroyed by it.

Q. What are those large masses or mountains of ice called, which sometimes float down from the cold regions of the north, by the force of tides and currents?

A. They are called Icebergs, or Hills of ice.

The cold regions near the northern and southern portions of the earth are constantly covered by mountainous heaps of ice, several hundred miles in extent.

Icebergs are sometimes covered by fog, so thick as to render them invisible[1]. Hence vessels are dashed to pieces against them, before the crew have had time to escape.



Iceberg, Fog, and Ship.

Q. Of what service are these icebergs to seamen?

A. They sometimes furnish them with supplies of fresh water.

This supply is drawn from the fresh water lakes which are formed on them by the warmth of the sun.

Q. Are these icebergs ever dangerous?

A. Yes, ships are often dashed to pieces by them.*

---

* Icebergs are sometimes several miles long, and several thousand feet in width and height. Captain Wilkes, of the United States Exploring Expedition, sailed along the side of one for several days in succession[2]. They are of a great variety of shape, and sometimes resemble a church, with doors and windows, in Gothic style. When the sun shines on them, they present a most dazzling and splendid appearance.

[1] IN-VIS'-I-BLE, out of sight, unseen. [2] SUC-CES'SION, one after the other.

LESSON VI.

SALTNESS OF THE OCEAN—VOLCANOES.



Ocean, Harbor, Lighthouse.

Q. Why is the water of the ocean kept in constant motion?

A. To keep it from becoming impure.

Q. What useful article does the ocean afford us, besides fish?

A. Salt, for the support of animal life.

Q. How is salt obtained either from the sea or from salt springs?

A. By evaporation from the heat of fire, or the sun.

Large quantities of salt are made, by filling ponds with water from the sea, and allowing it to evaporate by exposure to the sun.

Q. What causes the water of the ocean, in different parts, to be nearly of the same temperature[1]?

A. Its constant[2] motion in tides and currents.

Q. What effect does this temperature of the ocean produce on the land?

A. It cools it in summer and warms it in winter.

---

[1] TEM'PER-A-TURE, degree of heat. [2] CON'-STANT, uniform, unchanging.

Q. How are islands sometimes formed in the ocean?

A. By volcanic action, earthquakes, and the coral insect.

Some islands appear, then disappear; others appear, and become stationary, as the Canary, all of which are of volcanic origin. Florida up to the surface of the water, is said to be the work of the coral insect.



Volcano in the sea.

Q. What is said of islands? (See Remark.) What, of Florida? In what form does the lava of volcanoes frequently issue from their craters?

A. In the form of jets, spouts, or streams of liquid fire.

The sudden bursting forth of a volcano is called an eruption.

Q. How high does the lava rise?

A. Sometimes nearly two miles.*

Q. How far have masses of rock been projected by them?

A. To the distance of nine miles.

"Cotopaxi, on the Andes, has projected a block of 106 cubic yards in volume, to the distance of nine miles."

Q. What is said of Cotopaxi? What, of the destructive effects of Mount Vesuvius in A.D. 79?† (See reference at the bottom.) What, of Etna in 1669? What useful purpose do volcanoes serve?

A. They give vent to the internal fires of the earth, and thus prevent the more dangerous phenomena[1] of earthquakes.

---

* According to the account of Sir William Hamilton.—*Ency. Amer.*

† By an eruption of Mount Vesuvious in Italy, in the year A. D. 79, Herculaneum and Pompeii, two flourishing cities, and their inhabitants, were completely buried by the lava and shower of ashes. In 1669, fourteen towns, and twenty-seven thousand people were destroyed by an eruption of Mount Etna, in Sicily. The lava formed a stream eighteen hundred feet wide and forty deep, after running more than fifteen miles to the sea. It resembled a river of liquid fire.

PHE-NOM'E-NA, unusual appearances in nature.

LESSON VII.

EARTHQUAKES.



Earthquake at Lisbon.

Q. What is an earthquake?

A. A sudden quaking or motion of the earth.

Q. How far have these motions been felt?

A. They have been felt for thousands of miles around.

Earthquakes are supposed to be sometimes caused by electrical matter[1], or else inflammable air, pent up within the bowels of the earth, suddenly finding vent, and forcing its way through every obstacle.*

Q. What number of towns have been suddenly destroyed by them?

A. Hundreds of towns, and many thousands of people.†

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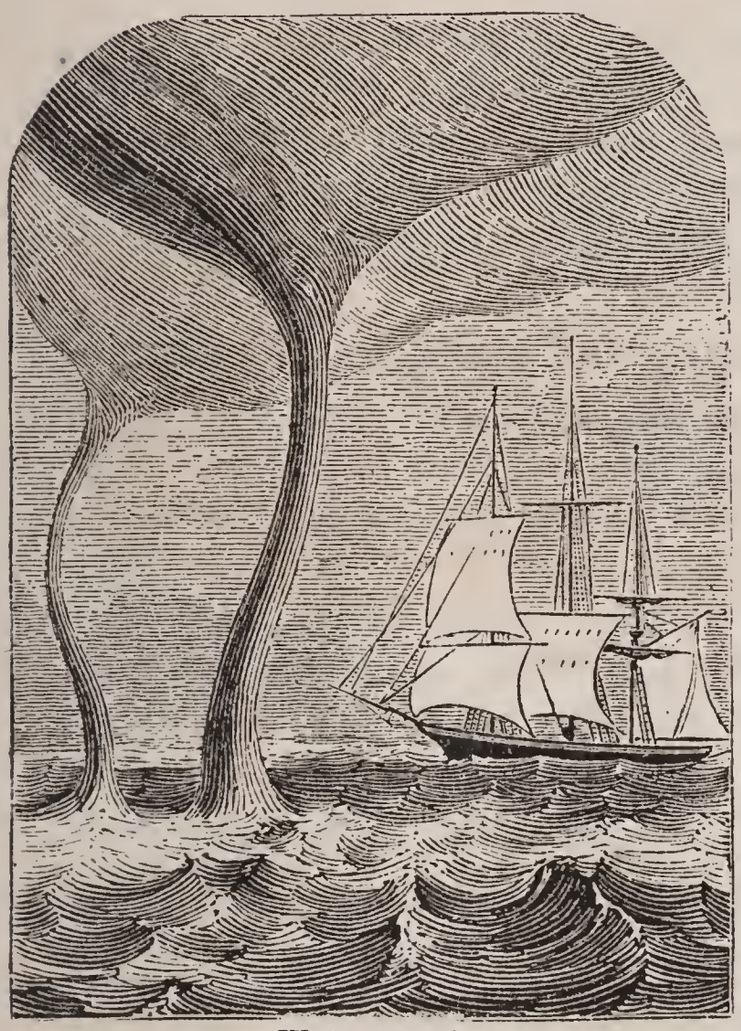
* Just before the shock is felt, the sea often swells and roars tremendously; the water grows dark and muddy; birds and beasts are in consternation, and a rumbling noise, like distant thunder, is heard under ground.

† In Lybia, during the reign of Tiberius, one hundred towns were overthrown. In 1775, Lisbon was nearly laid in ruins, and sixty thousand people perished in six minutes.

[1] E-LEC'TRICAL MAT'-TER, a thin fluid of the nature of lightning.

LESSON VIII.

WIND, LIGHTNING, SNOW, HAIL, ETC



Water-spout.

Q. What is wind?

A. It is air put in motion.

Wind is caused by the air in one place becoming rarified[1], or made thinner by heat, so that the more dense[2] and colder air rushes in to fill up the space.

Q. What are the most violent winds called?

A. Hurricanes, tempests, tornadoes, gales, storms.

Q. What are gentle winds called?

A. They are called breezes.

The velocity[3] of a gentle breeze is about nine miles an hour; a brisk gale, twenty miles; a violent, or strong wind, sixty miles.

Q. What do contrary[4] winds, meeting and moving round rapidly, form?

A. Whirlwinds on the land, and water-spouts at sea.

Q. What good effects do winds produce?

A. They tend to keep the air pure and cool.

Q. How are rainbows produced?

A. By the sun shining on falling drops of rain.

---

[1] RAR'-I-FIED, made thinner.

[2] DENSE, close, compact, thick.

[3] VE-LOC'-I-TY, speed, quick motion.

[4] CON-TRA'-RY, opposite, different.

By blending together properly the colors of the rainbow, all other colors may be produced.

Q. How many and what are the colors of the rainbow?

A. Seven, viz: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet, called the primary colors.

Some say there are but three primary colors, viz. *red, blue,* and *yellow; orange* being a mixture of red and yellow; *green,* of blue and yellow; *violet* and *indigo,* of blue and red. *White* surfaces reflect[1] all the rays of light, and *black* surfaces absorb[2] them. White and black are not strictly colors, though commonly so called.

Q. What are the primary colors? (See Remark.) What is said of black and white? What is the use of lightning?

A. Lightning is useful in cooling and purifying the air.

Clouds, either with or without lightning, are not very high. They seldom rise above the tops of the highest mountains.

Humboldt, while ascending the Andes of South America, could see the forked lightning darting from the clouds beneath him, and hear the pealing thunder, when all was tranquil, clear, and delightful above and around him.

Q. What is said of the height of clouds? What, of the scene witnessed by Humboldt from the Andes? What do watery vapors in the air produce?

A. They produce rain; and when frozen, snow and hail.

Q. What is the state of the air that produces a gray sunrise?

A. Full of vapor contiguous ('next') to the earth, which the rising sun soon disperses[3].

Q. What is the state of the air that produces a red sunrise?

A. Full of vapor in the upper regions of the air, so that the rising sun cannot disperse it.

The former indicates fair weather, the latter foul; hence the proverb:—

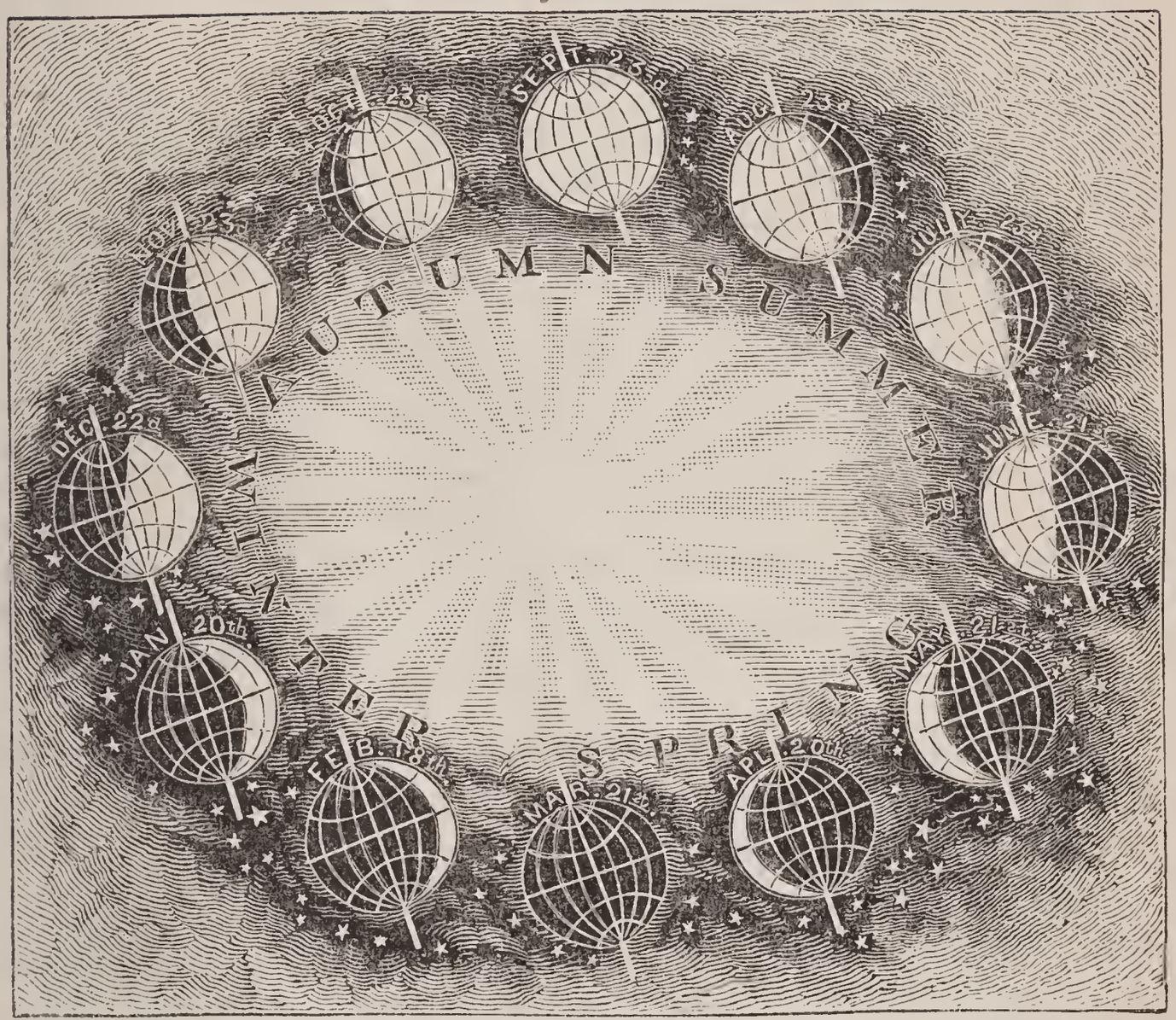
"Evening red and morning gray
Will set the traveller on his way;
But evening gray and morning red
Will bring down rain upon his head.

---

[1] RE-FLECT', throw back, return, consider. [2] AB-SORB', drink or take in, engross wholly. [3] DIS-PERSE', scatter, dispel, banish.

LESSON IX.

SEASONS.



The Earth as it moves in its orbit or path round the sun, causing the change of seasons.

Q. What causes both day and night at the same place? (p. 25.) What makes our warm seasons and short nights? (See the cut.)

A. The shining of the sun nearly vertically ('perpendicularly') upon us, and for so long a time, in the twenty-four hours.

For the same reason fire heats those objects most that are directly before it.

Q. What makes our cold seasons and long nights?

A. The shining of the sun obliquely ('slantingly') upon us, for so short a time in the twenty-four hours.

Q. How is the sun made to shine in this manner? (See cut.)

A. By the leaning of our northern hemisphere towards it in the warm, and from it, in the cold seasons.

The same is true of the southern hemisphere; but at different times. Spring there answering to Fall here, Summer to Winter, etc.

Q. What is said of the southern hemisphere? How can you account for these positions of the earth?

A. From its revolution round the sun yearly, or once in three hundred and sixty-five days, and about six hours.

Q. What is its path round the sun called? Its orbit. What is its shape?

A. Oval or egg-shaped, commonly called an ellipse. (See cut.)

Q. What is the rate of the earth's rotation at the Equator?* What places there have one, two, and four minutes difference in time?† What is the rate N. and S. of the Equator, and why?‡ What is the difference of time between St. Louis (Mo.) and Washington City (D. C.)?§ Does the earth really have two revolutions?

A. It has, both at the same time—spinning like a top on its axis while flying round the sun at the rate of about nineteen miles a second!

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* The rate of the earth's rotation on its axis, which you know is westward, is, at the equator, where the circumference is the greatest, about 17 miles a minute.

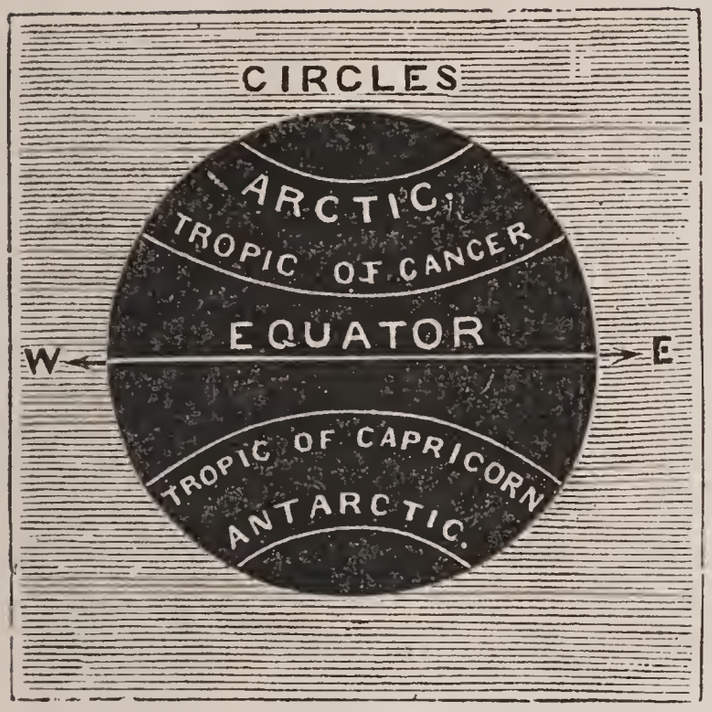
† Consequently a place there 17 miles due E. of any other place has 1 minute earlier time; 34 miles, 2 minutes earlier time; 68 miles, 4 minutes, and so on.

‡ But this rate northerly and southerly from the equator decreases, because the earth's circumference becomes less and less to the Polar points, where it dwindles down to nothing.

§ Hence we see why a telegraphic dispatch dated at Washington City, at 12 o'clock, M., reaches St. Louis at about 11 o'clock. A, M., i. e. it is noon about one hour earlier in Washington City than in St. Louis.

LESSON X.

CIRCLES.



What is the top of the figure called? (p. 30.) North Pole. What is the bottom of the same figure called? (p. 30.) South Pole.

What line divides the figure into two equal parts? Er. What circle lies next north of the Equator? T-of-Cr.

What one lies next south of the Equator? T-of-Cn. What circle lies north of the Tropic of Cancer? Ac.

What one lies south of the Tropic of Capricorn? Ac.

What two circles north of the Equator? T-of-Cr. Ac.

What two circles south of the Equator? T-of-Cn. Ac.

SEE THE MAPS OF THE EASTERN AND WESTERN HEMISPHERES, PAGES 30 AND 32.

Near what ocean does the Arctic Circle pass? Nn. What grand divisions of land does it cross? N-Aa. Ee. Aa.

What oceans does the Tropic of Cancer cross? Pc. Ac. What grand divisions of land does it cross? N-A. Aa. Aa. What oceans does the Equator cross? Pc. Ac. and In. What grand divisions of land does it cross? S-Aa. Aa.

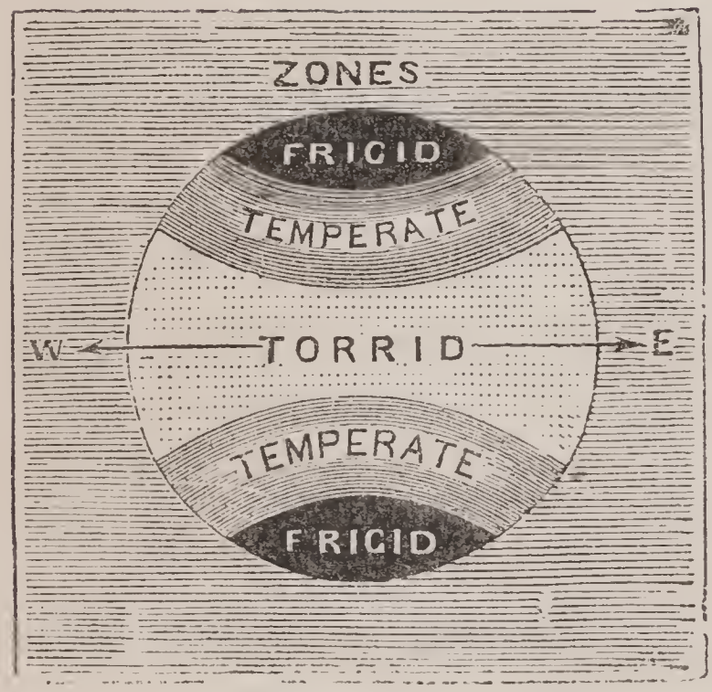
What archipelago does it cross? Cl. (See p. 30.) What large islands does it cross? Sa. Bo. (p. 32.) What oceans does the Tropic of Capricorn cross? Pc. Ac. In. What clusters of islands a little north of it? Fy. Ns. Ms. (p. 30.)

What large island or continent in the Pacific does it cross? Aa. What large island does it touch in the Indian Ocean? Mr. What island does it nearly touch in the Pacific? N-Ca. Through what ocean does the Antarctic Circle pass? Sn.

What newly discovered continent does it touch? Antarctic. What Pole south of the Antarctic Circle? S-Pe.

LESSON XI.

ZONES.



What are the different parts of this figure on the left called? Zones.

What zone occupies the northern part of the figure? Fd. or North Frigid.

What zone occupies the southern part? Fd. or South Frigid.

What zone lies south of the North Frigid? Te. or North Temperate.

What zone lies north of the South Frigid? Te. or South Temperate.

What zone lies between the last two? Td. or Burning Zone.

What two zones lie north of the Torrid? N-Te. and N-Fd. What two zones lie south of the Torrid? S-Te. S-Fd.

SEE THE MAPS OF THE EASTERN AND WESTERN HEMISPHERES, PAGES 30 AND 32.

Where does the North Frigid Zone lie? Between the Arctic Circle and North Pole. Where, the South Frigid? Between the Antartic and South Pole. What oceans lie in these zones? N-On. and S-On. What continent lies in the South Frigid? A-Ct.

Where does the South Temperate lie? Between the Tropic of Capricorn and Antarctic Circle. What grand divisions lie partly in this zone? S-Aa. Aa. Australia. What capes in it? Hn. G-He.

Where does the North Temperate lie? Between the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle. What grand divisions lie partly in this zone? N-Aa. Ee. Aa. What oceans lie partly in it? Pc. Ac.

Where does the Torrid Zone lie? Between the two Tropics. What great circle passes through it east and west? Er. What grand divisions are partly in this zone? S-Aa. Aa. Aa. What oceans lie partly in this zone? Pc. Ac. In. What three large islands lie wholly in this zone? N-Ga. Bo. Sa.

LESSON XII.

CLIMATE OF DIFFERENT ZONES.



The Antarctic Continent, discovered by the United States Exploring Expedition, January 19th, 1840, Charles Wilkes, Esq., Commander.

Q. What do the circles on page one hundred and sixty-seven, denote?

A. Imaginary circles quite round the earth.

These lines are only imaginary or supposed to exist, for convenience sake, in marking the different divisions of the earth's surface.

Q. What are the names of these circles?

A. The Arctic and Antarctic, Tropics and Equator.

Q. What is the heat or cold, moisture or dryness of any place called?

A. It is called climate.

Q. How is the climate of different places generally ascertained?

A. By their distance from the Equator.

Q. Where is the warmest place?
A. At the Equator.

Q. What is meant by the word 'Zone?'
A. It means a 'girdle,' 'belt,' or 'band.'

Q. Why then have the Zones this name?
A. Because they pass round the earth as a band.

Q. Why is the Torrid Zone so called?
A. Because it is excessively[1] hot there.

Q. Why are the Frigid Zones so called?
A. Because it is excessively cold there.

Q. Why are the Temperate Zones so called?
A. Because they are neither very hot nor very cold.

Q. How many and what are the Zones?
A. Five:—One Torrid, two Temperate, and two Frigid.

LESSON XIII.

SEASONS, PRODUCTIONS, ANIMALS.

Q. What are the seasons of the Torrid Zone?
A. Two: the wet and the dry.

Q. What are its most valuable vegetable productions?
A. Coffee, tea, sugar-cane, bread-fruit, oranges, spices, etc.

Q. What are the most noted animals?
A. The elephant, camel, rhinoceros[2], lion, crocodile, etc.

Q. Will you describe the inhabitants?
A. They are dark-colored, passionate, and indolent[3].

Q. What are the seasons of the Frigid Zones?
A. A short and warm summer, and a long, cold winter.

---

[1] Ex-ces'-sive-ly, extremely. [2] Rhi-noc'-e-ros, (Ri-nos'-se-ros.) [3] In'-do-lent, lazy.

Q. What animals live in the Frigid Zone?

A. The white bear, dog, reindeer, sable, ermine, &c.



Chinese Gentleman and Servant.



Egyptian Female.

Q. Will you describe the inhabitants?

A. They are dark-colored, low in stature, ignorant and indolent.

Q. What are the seasons of the Temperate Zones?

A. Four; Spring, Summer, Autumn or Fall, and Winter.

Q. What are the chief productions?

A. Wheat, rice, maize, cotton, tobacco, grass, fruit.

Q. What are the most noted wild animals?

A. Buffaloes, elks, wolves, bears, panthers, foxes, deer.

Q. What are some of the domestic and useful animals?

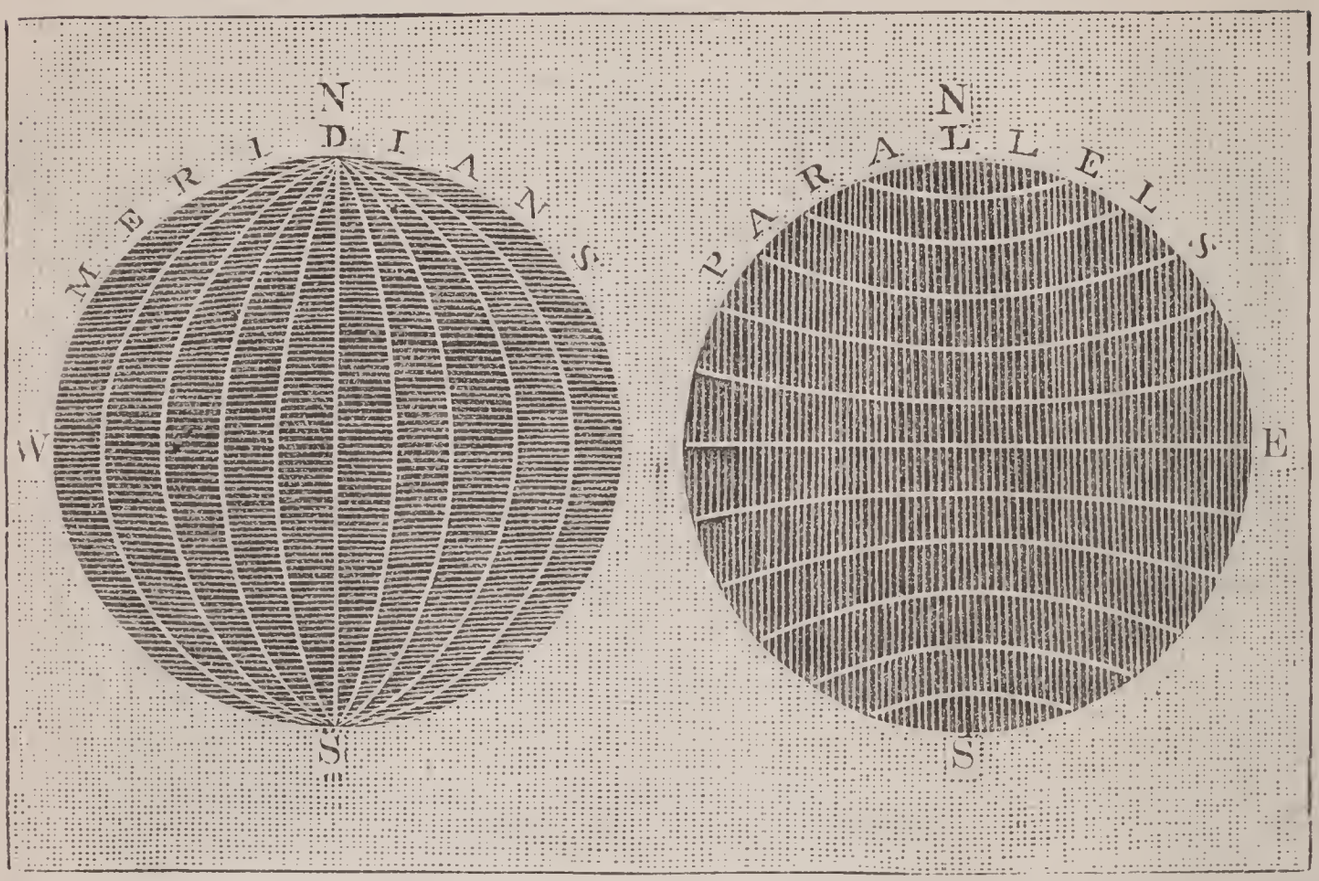
A. The horse, ox, sheep, swine.

Q. Will you describe the inhabitants?

A. Generally fair, robust, intelligent, and industrious.

LESSON XIV.

PARALLELS AND MERIDIANS.



Q. Do parallels appear from the figure to run N. and S. or E. and W.? Are they greater or less circles than the equator?

A. Less; because, unlike that, they divide the earth's surface into two unequal parts.

They are called parallels (i. e. equi-distant in all their parts) because they are intended to represent circles parallel to the equator and one another.

Though they do not appear parallel in the figure, they are made as nearly so as the circles of a round body like the earth well can be, on a flat surface, as paper.

Q. Why are they called parallels? (See remark.) Why do they not appear exactly parallel? Do meridians appear from the figure to run N. and S. or E. and W.? Are they all large circles like the equator?

A. They are, because like that, they divide the earth's surface into two equal parts.

Q. What other circles do meridians intersect on the map? (p. 30.)

A. The equator and parallels, meeting and crossing each other at the Poles.

Q. Why are meridians so called*? How are all circles, whether large or small, supposed to be divided?

A. Into 360° (degrees), and each degree into 60′ (minutes), and each minute into 60″ (seconds).

The signs °, ′, ″, over the figures denote the names of their respective divisions.

Q. How many common miles make a degree of a great circle on the earth?

A. About sixty-nine and one sixth; but a degree of the smaller circles is proportionably less.

LESSON XV.

LATITUDE.†

Q. What is any distance N. of the equator called?

A. North latitude; and S. of it, South latitude.

Q. Which grand divisions lie wholly N. of the equator, and therefore in N. latitude? N-Aa. Ee. Aa. Which mostly in S. latitude? S-Aa. What oceans are partly in both latitudes? Pc. Ac. In.

Q. How is latitude measured?

A. By degrees on meridian lines; comprising from the equator (where it is 0) to each Pole, 90°; which together make 180°, just one half of the circumference of the earth.

Q. How are different degrees of latitude expressed on the map?

A. By figures on the sides, representing degrees, minutes, etc.

Q. When the figures increase towards the N., what latitude do they show?

A. N. latitude; but towards the S., they show S. latitude.

QUESTIONS ON MAPS, PAGES 30 AND 32.

Q. What country of S. America is intersected by the parallel of 10° S. latitude? Bl. What other one found on p. 104? Pu.

Q. What Grand Division of the Eastern Continent does the same parallel intersect? Aa. (p. 32.) What oceans does it cross? Pc. Ac. In. Between what two large islands does it pass? Aa. N-Ga.

Q. What Grand Divisions does the parallel of 10° North latitude intersect? N-Aa. Aa. Aa. What oceans? Pc. Ac. What sea? An.

---

* Meridians are so called from *meridies*, ('mid-day' or 'noon';) for when the sun is directly over the meridian of any place, it is noon at that place.

† Latitude is so called from *latitudo*, *L.* for 'breadth'; because the earth was formerly considered longest from east to west. North and south latitude would therefore express its breadth.

Q. What seas on the Eastern Hemisphere in N. latitude? Mn. Cn. Rd. An. Bk. Be. What bays in N. latitude on the Western Hemisphere? Bs. Hs.

Q. What country of America is intersected by the parallel of 40° N. latitude? U-Ss. (p. 52.) What ones by the parallel of 20° S. latitude? (p. 104.) Bl. Py. Ba. Pu. What islands do you find (p. 30 and 32) near the parallel of 10° S. lat.? Fy. Ns. Ms. S-Ha. Mr. Ja. N-Ga. N-Hd.

Q. What Grand Division does the parallel of 50° N. lat. intersect? N-Aa. Ee. Aa. What parallels cross both Australia and Africa? On what circle is there no latitude?

LESSON XVI.

LONGITUDE.

Q. What is the distance E. of any given place called?

A. East longitude; and W. of it, West longitude.*

Q. What ocean is in E. longitude from Washington City (U. S.)? Ac. What ocean is in W. longitude from the meridian that passes through Washington? Pc.

Q. From what meridian do most nations reckon longitude?

A. From that which runs through their own capital town.

The United States reckon from Washington City. The English from Greenwich, which is so near London, that its meridian on small maps, appears to pass through that capital.

This is called the *prime* (i. e. first or principal) meridian.

Q. What is the prime meridian? (See Remark.) What ocean and Grand Divisions lie wholly in W. long. from the meridian of Greenwich or London? Ac. N-Aa. S-Aa. What, wholly in E. longitude? In. Aa.

Q. How is longitude measured?

A. By degrees on parallel lines; comprising 180° either E. or W. of the prime meridian (where it is 0); making together just 360 degrees, the entire circumference of the earth.

Q. How are the different degrees of longitude expressed on the maps?

A. By figures placed either on the equator, or at the top and bottom.

---

* Longitude is so called, from the word *longitudo*, ('length;') and it was used for this purpose, because formerly the earth was supposed to be longest from east to west.

Q. When the figures increase towards the E., what longitude do they denote?
A. E. longitude; but towards the W., West longitude.

Q. How many meridians and parallels can there be?
A. There can be at least as many as there are places.

QUESTIONS ON MAPS, PAGES 30 AND 32.

Q. Through what Grand Divisions does the meridian of 70° W. longitude from Greenwich pass? N-Aa. Through what cluster of islands? W-Is.

Q. Through what oceans and Grand Division does the meridian of 70° E. lon. pass? Nn. In. Sn. Aa. Is it the meridian of 50° or 60° that passes through Arabia and a part of Madagascar?

Q. What parallel of latitude crosses our prime meridian near Washington (U. S.)? (p. 52.) What cluster of islands and Grand Divisions on the N'n and S'n Hemispheres does the above meridian intersect? N-Aa. S-Aa. W-Is.

What country of America lies mostly between the parallels of 30° and 50° N. lat.? What one between 67° and 125° W. long. from Greenwich? U. S.

THE FOOD OF MAN,

AND THE NATIVE COUNTRIES OF OUR MOST FAMILIAR PLANTS.

THE POTATO.

1. *The Potato* is a native of South America, and is still found wild in Chili, Peru, Uruguay and Mexico. In its wild state, the root is small and bitter. The first mention of it by writers is in 1553; it is now spread over the world.

WHEAT, RYE, OATS, MAIZE, OR INDIAN CORN.

2. *Wheat and Rye* originated in Tartary and Siberia, where they are still indigenous. *The Oat* is found wild only in Abyssinia, which may, therefore, be considered its native country. *Maize, or Indian Corn*, is a native of America, from California to Paraguay, and was unknown in Europe, till after the discoveries of Columbus.

THE BREAD FRUIT TREE, COCOA NUT.

3. *The Bread Fruit Tree* is a native of the South Sea Islands, or the islands of Oceanica, particularly Otaheite, one of the Georgian Cluster, near the Society Isles. *The Cocoa Nut* is a native of most places in the torrid zone, and is one of the most valuable trees; as food, clothing and shelter are afforded by it.

What is said of the origin of the potato? 1. What, of it in a wild state? 1. What, of Wheat and Rye? 2. The Oat? 2. Maize, or Indian Corn? 2. What is said of the Bread Fruit Tree? 3. The Cocoa Nut? 3. For what is it valuable? 3.

TEA, SUGAR-CANE.

4. *Tea* is found a native, nowhere, except in China and Japan, from which places nearly the whole world is supplied. *The Sugar-Cane* is a native of China, and the art or manner of making sugar from it, was derived from that country.

COFFEE.

5. *Coffee* is a native of Arabia, but is now spread into both the East and West Indies. The best coffee is brought from Mocha in Arabia, whence about fourteen millions of pounds are annually exported. St. Domingo, in the West Indies, furnishes from forty to fifty millions of pounds yearly.

THE APPLE AND PEACH.

6. *The Apple* in all its varieties, is derived from the crab-tree, which is found wild in most parts of the world. *The Peach* is derived from Persia, where it still grows in its natural state,—small, bitter, and without poisonous qualities.

TOBACCO.

7. *Tobacco* is a native of Mexico and South America, and was first introduced into England from Tobago, in the West Indies, in 1586, by Ralph Lane. The smoking of Tobacco was first discovered by Columbus on the island of Cuba, in his first voyage.

ASPARAGUS, CABBAGE, RICE, ONIONS.

8. *Asparagus* was first brought from Asia; *Cabbage and Lettuce* from Holland; *Horse Radish* from China; *Rice* from Ethiopia; *Beans* from the East Indies; *Onions and Garlics* are natives of various places, both in Asia and Africa.

THE PEAR AND QUINCE.

9. *The Pear* grows wild in Europe, and is now cultivated in all temperate climes. It was known to the Greeks and Romans more than 2,000 years ago. There are more than two hundred varieties of it. *The Quince* grows wild in Western Asia and some of the neighboring parts of Europe.

THE CHERRY AND CUCUMBER.

10. *The Cherry* is the fruit of the prune or plum kind, the original stock of which is the wild cherry. The best kinds are the May-duke, White-heart, Black Tartarian, Honey-heart, and Black-heart cherries. The cherry was first brought from the southern shore of Turkey in Asia, above 2,000 years ago. *The Cucumber* contains seventeen different sorts or species. The common cucumber is a native of the East Indies.

What is said of Tea? 4. The Sugar-cane? 4. Coffee? 5. The Apple? 6. The Peach? 6. Tobacco? 7. From what places was Asparagus brought? 8. Cabbage and Lettuce? 8. Horse Radish? 8. Rice? 8. Beans? 8. Onions and Garlics? 8. What is said of the Pear? 9. What, of its varieties? 9. What, of the Quince? 10. What, of the Cherry? 10. Which are the best kinds? 10. What is said of the Cucumber? 10.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

I. *Where are the following* Grand Divisions?

North America?[1] It is situated W. of Europe and E. of Asia.
South America? Europe?[2] Africa? Asia? Oceanica?[3]

II. *Where are the following* Islands?

Newfoundland?[4] It is situated in the A-c., E. of Labrador, in British America.

Greenland?	Nantucket?	Ireland?[8]	Borneo?	Friendly?
Iceland?	Martha's Vin-d.?	Faroe?	Celebes?	New Caledonia?
Melville?	Block Island?	Shetland?	Sumatra?	New Zeyland?
K. Georges?	Long Island?	Hebrides?	Malacca?	Marquesas?
Q. Charlottes?	Terra-d-Fuego?[7]	Majorca?	Java?	Bermuda?
Van Couvers?	Falkland?	Corsica?	Ceylon?	Azores?
West Indies?	Georgia?	Sardinia?	Laccadives?	Australia?
Cuba?	Trinidad?	Malta?	Madeira?[10]	New Guinea?
Jamaica?	Joannes?	Candia?	Canary?	Van Diemen's L?
Hayti?	Felix?	Cyprus?	C. Verde?	Society?[2]
Caribbee?	Juan Fernandes?	Niphon?[9]	Ascension?	Philippine?
Florida Keys?[5]	Chiloe?	Aleatian?	Madagascar?	Pelew?
Mt. Desert?[6]	Wellington?	Jesso?	Sandwich?[11]	Hawaii?

III. *Where are the following* Peninsulas?

North America?[1] It lies between the A-c. and P-c., extending to the N-n O-n.

South America?	Alaska?	Spain and Portugal?	Greece?[8]	Hindostan?
California?[4]	Florida?[12]	Norway and Sweden?	Africa?[2]	Corea?
Yucatan?	Italy?[8]	Kamtschatka?	Arabia?[9]	Sumatra?

IV. *Where are the following* Isthmuses?

Darien or Panama?[7] .... In New Granada, separating the A-c. and P-c. and uniting North and South America. Where is the Isthmus of Suez?[9]

V. *Where are the following* Capes?

Farewell?[4] .....It projects into the Atlantic from the south of Greenland?

Horn?	St. Lucas?	Cod?	Roque?[7]	Verde?[10]
Good Hope?[2]	Hatteras?[5]	Malabar?	Blanco?	St. Mary?
Sable?[4]	Ann?[6]	May?[3]	North Cape?[8]	N. East?[9]

VI. *Where are the following* Mountains?

Andes?[7] ..... They extend N. and S. along the entire coast of S-h. A-a.

Mt. Sorata?	White Hills?[6]	Alps?	Ural?	Snow Mts.?
Rocky?[4]	Black Hills?[14]	Vesuvius?	Himmaleh?[9]	Atlas?
Cordilleras?	Guadalupe?	Etna?	Altay?	Ararat?[8]
Alleghany?	Pyrenees?[8]	Balkan?	Mts. Moon?[10]	Taurus?

1–see page 30. 2–p–32. 3–p–142 :—in the P-c. comprising most of its islands. 4–p–52. 5–p–58. 6–p–66. 7–p–104. 8–p–112. 9–p–128. 10–p–136. 11–p–142. 12–p–80. 13–p–74. 14–p–88.

VII. *Where are the following* Oceans?

Atlantic?[1*] . . . . It is situated E. of America and W. of E-e and A-a.
Pacific?[1,2] Indian?[2] Northern?[1] Southern?

VIII. *Where are the following* Seas?

Mediterrancan?[8] Between Europe and Afriea, projecting E. from the A-c.
Caribbean?[4] Black? White? Yellow? Red?
Baltic?[8] Marmora? Arabian?[9] China? Aral?
North Sea? Caspian? Okhotsk? Japan? Azov?

IX. *Where are the following* Gulfs and Bays?

G. Mexico?[4] . . . . It is situated S. of the United States and E. of Mexico.
G. California? G. Venice? G. Siam?[9] B. Baffin's? B. Penobscot?[6]
G. Guina?[10] G. Bothnia? G. Persian? B. Chesapeake?[5] B. Passamaquod-
G. Taranto?[9] G. Finland? B. Hudson's?[4] B. Bengal?[9] B. Biseay?[8] [dy?

X. *Where are the following* Straits and Sounds?

Bhering's?[1] . . . . It separates N-h A-a from A-a and unites the P-c and N-n-O.
Magellan?[7] Hudson's? Babelmandel?[10] Mozambique Channel?[10]
Davis?[4] Gibraltar?[8] Cook's?[11] Long Island Sound?[6]

XI. *Where are the following* Lakes?

Ontario?[13] . . . . . It is situated between Canada W-t and the State of N-Y-k.
Erie? Huron? Michigan? Slave? Onega?[8]
St. Clair?[15] Superior? Winnipeg?[4] Titacaca?[7] Ladoga?

XII. *Where are the following* Rivers?

Mississippi?[4] . . . In the U. S. flowing S. through the central part into the G-M-o.
Missouri? St. Lawrence? Alleghany? Ural?[8] Loire?
Red? Delaware?[13] Wabash? Volga? Hoang Ho?[9]
R-d-Norte? Susquehanna? Tennessee? Don? Amour?
Penobscot?[6] Potomac? Amazon?[7] Kana? Nile?[10]
Kennebec? Monongahela? Madeira? Dnieper? Niger?
Connecticut? Ohio?[14] Rio-d-l-Plata? Dwina? Congo?
Hudson?[13]

XIII. *Where are the following* Republics?

United States?[4] They occupy the middle division of North America.
Mexico? Venezuela?[7] Bolivia? Buenos Ayres? Switzerland?[8]
Yucatan? New Grenada? Peru? Uruguay? Liberia?[10]
Guatimala? Ecuador? Chili? Paraguay?

XIV. *Where are the following* Kingdoms?

Great Britain?[16] Belgium? Prussia? Sweden? Spain? Greece?
Holland? Denmark? Portugal? Norway? Hanover?

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* See 1 last page. 15–p–86. 16–p–112:—comprising England, Scotland, and Wales.

XV. *Where are the following* EMPIRES?

Brazil ?[7]	Austria ?[8]	Birmah ?[9]	France ?[8]	Persia ?[9]
Hayti ?[4]	Turkey ?	China ?	Russia ?	Morocco ?[10]

XVI. *Where are the following* COUNTRIES?

Brit. America ?[4]	Italy ?[8]	Arabia ?	Nubia ?	Soudan ?
Russian Poss. ?	Germany ?	Hindostan ?	Barbary ?	Ethiopia ?
W. Indies ?	Turkey in A-a ?[9]	Circassia?	Great Desert ?	Lower Guinea ?
Guiana ?[7]	Siberia ?	Georgia ?	Senegambia ?	Abyssinia ?
Patagonia ?	Tartary ?	Egypt ?[13]	Guinea ?	Zimbebas ?

Repeat the foregoing Republics;—also the Kingdoms—Empires—Countries?

XVII. *Bound the following* STATES?

Maine ?[6]	New York ?[13]	North Carolina ?	Louisiana ?	Kentucky ?	
N. Hampshire ?	New Jersey ?	South Carolina ?	Texas ?[14]	Iowa ?[14]	Ohio ?
Vermont ?	Pennsylvania ?	Georgia ?	Arkansas ?[15]	Indiana ?	
Massachusetts ?	Delaware ?	Florida ?	Missouri ?	Illinois ?	
Rhode Island ?	Maryland ?	Alabama ?	California ?	Michigan ?	
Connecticut ?	Virginia ?[12]	Mississippi ?	Tennessee ?	Wisconsin ?	

Bound the following TERRITORIES?

New Mexico ?[14]	Kansas ?	Utah ?	Washington ?	Dist. Columbia ?[13]
Indian ?	Nebraska ?	Minnesota ?	Oregon ?	

Which are the Eastern States? The Middle ?[18] Southern ?[19] Western ?[20] Territories ?[14]

XVIII. *Where are the following* CAPITALS?

Augusta ?[6] .... The capital of M-e in the southern part, on the K-c R.

Concord ?	Albany ?	Columbia ?	Austin ?[14]	Frankfort ?
Boston ?	Trenton ?	Milledgeville ?	Iowa City ?[15]	Columbus ?
Providence ?	Harrisburg ?	Tallahassee ?	Little Rock ?	Indianapolis ?
Newport ?	Dover ?	Montgomery ?	Jefferson City ?	Springfield ?
Hartford ?	Annapolis ?	Jackson ?	Sacramento C'y ?	Lansing ?
New Haven ?	Richmond ?[12]	Baton Rouge ?	Nashville ?	Madison ?
Montpelier ?	Raleigh ?			

Q. Which of the above towns are the capitals of the Eastern States? Of the Middle? Southern? Western? Which state ranks as the first in population? N-Yk.:—(over 3 m.[21]) Which, as the last? F-a. Which, as the least in extent? R. I. Which, as the first? T-s:—having territory enough to make about 182 states, each of the size of Rhode Island. Which, as the second in extent? C-a:—being about one third less than Texas, and nearly four times as large as any other state. Which, as the second in population? P-a:—(over 2½ m.) The third? O-o:—(nearly 2 m.) Fourth? V-a.:—(nearly 1½ m.) Fifth? T-e:—(over 1 m.)

17–p–68. 18–p–76. 19–p–82. 20–p–90. 21–Over 3 millions of inhabitants.

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Q.

Wash'tn City?[13]	Rio Janeiro?	Paris?	Christiana?	Mecca?
Mexico?[4]	Montevideo?	Vienna?	Berne?	Teheran?
St. Salvador?	Santiago?	Rome?	Hanover?	Cabul?
Quebec?	Buenos Ayres?	Berlin?	Athens?	Bokhara?
Havana?[5]	Assumption?	Lisbon?	Hague?	Hue?
Caraccas?[7]	Chuquisica?	Madrid?	Copenhagen?	Ava?
Bogota?	Lima?	Constantinople?	Pekin?[9]	Tobolsk?
Cayenne?	St. Petersburg?[8]	Brussels?	Calcutta?	Cairo?[10]
Paramaribo?	London?	Stockholm?	Jeddo?	Sydney?[22]

XIX. *Where are the following* Towns?

Bangor?[6]	Philadelphia?	Cincinnati?	Oregon City?	Havre?
Portland?	Pittsburg?	Madison?	Montreal?	Malaga?
Salem?	Wilmington?[12]	Chicago?	Kingston?	Moscow?
Charlestown?	Baltimore?[13]	Detroit?	Toronto?	Warsaw?
Springfield?	Norfolk?[12]	St. Louis?	Puebla?[4]	Astrakhan?
Brooklyn?[13]	Wheeling?	Milwaukee?	Popayan?[7]	Florence?
Buffalo?	Charleston?	Schenectady?[13]	Guayaquil?	Tobolsk?[9]
Rochester?	Savannah?	Nashua?[6]	La Paz?	Nankin?
Troy?	Mobile?	Burlington?	Bahia?	Jesso?
Syracuse?	New Orleans?	Georgetown?[13]	Pernambuco?	Canton?
Utica?	Memphis?[15]	St. Augustine?[12]	Mendoza?	Mosul?
Oswego?	Nashville?	Tuscaloosa?	Edinburgh?[8]	Batavia?[11]
Newark?	Louisville?	Monterey?[14]	Dublin?	Thebes?[10]

XX. *Travels on the* Map.

What course would you take—through what states or countries—and over what large rivers or other waters, to pass from:—

Boston to New York?[6]	Thence to Philadelphia?	Thence to St. Petersburg?
Thence to Albany?[13]	Thence to Saratoga?[13]	Thence to Liberia?[10]
Thence to Augusta?[6]	Thence to Newport?[6]	Thence to Pekin?[9]
Thence to Burlington?	Thence to Cuba?	Thence to Jeddo?
Thence to Buffalo?[13]	Thence to Rio Janeiro?[7]	Thence to Calcutta?
Thence to Cincinnati?[15]	Thence to Santiago?	Thence to Cairo?
Thence to Detroit?	Thence to Quito?	Thence to Morocco?[10]
Thence to Madison?	Thence to Darien Isth?	Thence to Great Desert?
Thence to Oregon?[14]	Thence to New York?[4]	Thence to Thebes?
Thence to San Francisco?	Thence to London?[8]	Thence to Cape Colony?
Thence to St. Louis?	Thence to Paris?	Thence to Australia?[2]
Thence to Austin?	Thence to Lisbon?	Thence to Sumatra?[3]
Thence to New Orleans?	Thence to Rome?	Thence to Batavia?
Thence to Mobile?	Thence to Constantinople?	Thence to Hawaii?
Thence to Charleston?	Thence to Vienna?	Thence to California?[1]
Thence to Richmond?	Thence to Stockholm?	Thence to Boston?

22–p–142:—the Cap. of the B-h Colony in New South Wales.

3


THE FIVE RACES OF MEN
1 EUROPEAN
2 CHINESE
3 MALAY
4 INDIAN
5 AFRICAN

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